Gettysburg Compiler.

89TH YEAR | GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY JUNE 5, 1907 | NO. 41

BEAUTIFUL MEMORLAL DAY

A GREAT ORATION BY ONE OF ADAMS COUNTY'S SONS.

A Ringing Call For Increased Devotion to the Cause of the People of To-day.

It was a beautiful Memorial Day in a week of bad weather. Prospects seemed poor but Thursday opened bright and clear. The usual throng of visitors from all parts of the county and from points beyond filled the town and the streets were well lined by the time the procession was ready to move in the afternoon.

Promptly at 1.30 the procession started led by Policemen Park Noel and Charles Kappes and in charge of Chief Marshal Wm. A. McIlhenny and Assistant Marshall Henry Stewart. Then came the Citizens' Band, Sons of Veterans Reserves, Hon. James A. Tawney, orator, and friends in carriages, followed by the P. O. S. of A. Assistant Marshall M. E. Zinn was in charge of the second division headed by the Gettysburg Drum Corps and Veterans followed on foot and and in carriages, Perry Tawney for the 16th consecutive year carrying the flag. The school children joined the parade at High street.

On reaching the cemetery the veterans and school children proceeded with the beautiful ceremony of strewing the graves with flowers, the band playing a dirge during the exercises.

The crowd then gathered at the rostrum. Dr. T. C. Billheimer was master of ceremonies and opened the exercises by calling upon Rev. Henry Anstadt to lead in prayer.

Dr. Billheimer then introduced the speaker, Hon. James A. Tawney, of Winona, Minnesota, born in Mountpleasant township, Adams county. We take great pleasure in giving our readers the speech in full. In our judgment Gettysburg heard on Memorial Day from one of the county's own sons, one of the greatest speeches delivered here for many years. Through it runs the ringing call for increased devotion that is the message of Lincoln's immortal speech here. The speaker indicated the issue of today, bureaucratic government vs. the people and that from the heroic honored dead increased devotion be taken to the cause of the people for which these dead gave the last full measure of devotion.

At the conclusion of the speech Dr. Eli Huber pronounced the benediction.

Speech of Hon. James A. Tawney.

Friends and Neighbors of Gettysburg and Adams County:

You can but imperfectly understand, and words are inadequate to express the emotions with which I visit this spot and address you upon this occasion of monumental interest. Yonder beyond Wolf's Hill, on the old Low Dutch road connecting the York and Baltimore pikes, stands the house where I was born. From its attic window, with my brother, on the afternoon of the third day of this memorable battle I witnessed the gallant Custer and Gregg repulse and drive back the cavalry of Stewart and Fitzhugh Lee. The roads which radiate from the center of the town like the spokes from the hub of a wheel, the farms, the school houses and the churches were once as familiar to me as its bed to a brook, and their names will ever retain a precious old-world charm. Whenever in imagination I linger over these scenes a host of memories come trooping forth from every hill and woodland.

On the morning of the opening day of the battle I was picking cherries for my mother, high up in a big black cherry tree on the farm then owned by one of the most patriotic and loyal citizens that ever resided in this county, old John Snyder. Well do I remember the haste with which I climbed down out of that tree and ran home with my cherries while the first thundering tones of the battle roared over Gettysburg and the surrounding country. I remember, too, that our house was used as a hospital for the wounded; that the enemy commenced shelling it on the third day and it was saved only by the [illegible] my sister's red flannel [illegible] [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] with my [illegible] [illegible] woodland valley, I [illegible] voices and see the fancy-painted [illegible] of long ago.

It seems but yesterday that I listened to those immortal words from the lips of Lincoln uttered upon the dedication of the national monument almost from the spot where I now stand. "Here let us highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." The American people made this resolve and they have kept it. The marvelous development of our united country, the universal prosperity of its people, the entire obliteration of sectional hate, and our rapid growth in international prestige and power in the forty-four years since that resolve was suggested by Lincoln, show how well we have kept it. Today we occupy the first rank among the nations of the world. All this goes to prove that "these dead have not died in vain."

It is, therefore, with peculiar emotion and a profound sense of the honor you have bestowed upon me that I address you today. And yet let the truth be said that neither my personal associations with the battlefield, nor the great honor you have conferred upon me weigh anything in comparison with the vast significance which this day, in this place, has for me, and must have for all of us and for the nation at large. Year by year we gather on this hallowed field to honor these who have died "that this nation might live." We pause in our accustomed ways, we turn aside from our usual occupations, we here commune with each other on themes which these recurring occasions suggest; and beneath the bright blue sky, in the presence of a renewed nature clothed in her divinely beautiful green robes of spring, we gather up those wondrous expressions of the Creator's kindest thoughts—the flowers—and tenderly strew them upon the graves of our departed heroes, thus renewing the sentiments of patriotism and national loyalty for which they fought and died.

But is this all? Our coming here has about it some of the sadness of a requiem; it has about it some of the solemn reverence of prayer. Beneath these skies and upon this great occasion our country becomes a sanctuary; this battlefield an altar, and our love and reverence for the nation, a kind of religious worship. Yet this is not all. In memory these brave dead have become sceptered sovereigns, whose spirits rule us from their graves. We all strive, we must strive, to realize the ideals for which they have died.

Year by year your invited orators seek here to utter words whose sincerity and truth shall measure up to the sincerity and truth of those awful days in July, 1863—words as sincere as those silent graves yonder, words as true as the hearts of men, our father and brothers, who here faced shot and shell in the cause of our nations life. No man can hope to speak words as full of meaning as were their actions upon this field. In my mind's eye I can see them now: the alert, intrepid Buford with his cavalry sighting the foe near Willoughby Run on the Chambersburg 'pike; the hurried preparations for battle to hold Lee's army in check until Meade could arrive; the deadly clatter of the musketry in which thousands fell; and Reynolds' fearless and masterful disposition of his infantry: I can see the fall of Reynolds in the dust and blood and heat: I can see the frightful slaughter of that first day until some fifty, sixty, aye, even seventy per cent. of all who fought fell hors de combat: I can see the temporary defeat of the Union forces; and their hasty retreat through the town in the face of enormously superior numbers finally holding the Confederate army in check until their end was attained. And then Lee's terrific attack upon Sickels' corps: the frightful slaughter in yonder wheatfield and at the foot of Little Round Top and in Sherfy's peach orchard; and then Hancock's stubborn resistance, made successful by the valor and heroism of the gallant First Minnesota; and there that night, beside their dead and dying comrades of the second day's battle, I can see the men sleeping. Then the ominous silence that preluded the thundering roar of the cannonade and fearful decimation of the enemy's forces, quickly followed by the final act, Pickett's brave but desperate charge across these fields, up the slope to the point now known in history as the high water mark of the Rebellion; and then the retreat of the enemy through the gaps of yonder mountain, leaving the Army of the Potomac in complete possession of the field.

What words can ever approximate a description of the awful scenes of those three days; what heart, how large so e'er it be, can adequately appreciate [illegible] It is for us rather to think over these scenes than to attempt to describe them, and to try to understand and appreciate the [illegible]

[illegible] Many others have been fought for the purpose of individual or national aggrandizement; while others have been fought to satisfy the pride or to satiate the ambition of a few worldly kings, rulers and princes. But the battle of Gettysburg, like those of Marston Moor and Runnemede and Bunker Hill, was fought to determine the proper bounds of political and civil liberty. It was fought to settle a purely political issue.

There is but one great problem in politics and that is the adjustment of the central power of the state or nation to the local self-government of the people. Our whole political life vibrates back and forth across that invisible boundary at which the liberty of the individual or the locality stops and the authority of the central government begins. All of the really political battles of the world have grown out of the opposition and clash of these two great conflicting forces. They might be called the centrifugal and the centripetal forces of government. If you swing about your head a stone tied to the end of a string, two forces will operate to determine the path of the stone, the centrifugal force, on account of which the stone tends to fly off in a straight line at right angles with the line of the string, and the centripetal force of the string itself holding the stone in its circular path. Just so in politics. There is always the centrifugal tendency of the individual and the locality to fly off and pursue a path of its own in conflict with the rest of the body politic, and there is the strong centripetal power of the government tending to draw and hold us closer together.

This was the issue when good English yeomen wrested Magna Carta and the right of trial by jury from King John; this was the issue when they forced the King to grant them representation in the government of England and the privilege of voting their own taxes; this was the issue when the cry, "No taxation without representation" arose in Boston Harbor and the war of the Revolution began; and this was the issue at Bull Run, at Shiloh and at Gettysburg when brother fought against brother and this fair field was drenched with fraternal blood. Has the individual state the right and should it manage and control its affairs without regard to other states in the Union; or are we essentially one people, bound in all we do as individual states to respect the institutions and conserve the welfare of all? This, my friends, is the one great problem of government. In one form or another it returns again and again. Here in this battlefield it took the form of the doctrine of "secession" and "state's rights." Today it faces the American people in a more subtle form of which I wish briefly to speak.

Permit me to remind you that the great problem of government cannot be solved once for all and so solved that it will not arise again. The opposite forces of government are always operative and their adjustment to each other is always changing with the changes, problems and circumstances of our industrial and political life. The conditions under which our government arose were peculiar, and in many respects they remain unparallelled in the history of the world. At the close of the American Revolution the colonies were just so many separate and independent nations or governments; they had arisen by charter in entire independence of each other and differed materially from each other in type of government, in language and in social institutions. The colonies had but little in common except the dangers and exegencies of their pioneer life and the general conditions essential to their mutual welfare and prosperity. Their first attempt to unite in a common government was under the Articles of Confederation, but there was no central power of authority to act for the people as a whole. Foreign nations could neither recognize us as a nation nor enter into treaty relations with us. It was therefore necessary that the states organize themselves into a single, comprehensive government; one that would include the whole country with full power to act in all matters effecting what was then considered the common interests of the people. Owing to differences of opinion as to what constituted the common interests of the states and the people and the jealous regard of the states for their right of local self-government, there was great danger that they could never come together in a single government. Every one knows the story of how our present Constitution was constructed; how difficult it was to secure its ratification by even a bare majority of the states, and how after much criticism, discussion and amendment, it was slowly adopted [illegible] all. The doctrines of "state's rights" and "secession" were nothing [illegible] than survivals in the political [illegible] [illegible] historically speaking, underlying [illegible] moulded our government. It was [illegible] consent of the several states [illegible] were finally united into a nation [illegible] it was natural to hold that relations established by agreement [illegible] could be dissolved at will.

But since the early days of the [illegible] tion, and as one of the results of the rebellion that received its crushing blow upon this memorable field, the thoughts of the people about their government has changed much. By a series of subtle transformations no less than marvelous we have come to possess in effect a new government.

The colonies had to begin with very little in common. The necessity of entering into treaty relations with other nations was the first great interest tending to bring them together. To secure recognition and standing as a government they must unite. This was the first step toward those economical and political relations with other powers and peoples which have since come to be the pride and glory of our common country. Since that time how vast have become the common interests binding the states in the unity of one federal government. All our interstate and foreign commerce, all our diplomatic relations with foreign powers, all our wars, our armies, our navies, our island possessions, our history and our future, all these impress us with the great importance and necessity of our constitutional federation of the states. Moreover, the colonies had no railroads, few newspapers, no telegraph and no telephone, while today lightning leaps responsive to the voice and touch of man and the steel rail and the iron horse afford the means of quick communication and rapid transportation of products, keeping the states in intimate contact and acquaintance with each other. We have come to be great readers and great travellers. What happens in San Francisco vitally concerns those living on the eastern seaboard; what transpires in the south is of material interest to those who live in the north. Where formerly each state produced its own raw materials and manufactured them into food and clothing for home consumption, today nearly every city and town in the land is at some season of the year dependent upon the whole country for the necessities of life. Moreover there has grown up in this country an intense national sentiment. We are inclined to boast of our American citizenship before we even mention our state citizenship. National laws are scrupulously observed while state enactments are but little respected.

In the early part of the nineteenth century there was fear and danger that the Union of the states was as a rope of sand and would fall apart, or rather that the states could not come together and forever remain together under one comprehensive system of local, self and national government. Today there is more reason to fear that the several states and the local-self-government which they represent in our dual system of government will, for all practical purposes, disappear from our politics as distinct entities in our system of government and be swallowed up in one all embracing federal power. The states today not only seem inclined to allow but in many instances are anxious voluntarily to surrender to the federal government the discharge of duties and the exercise of power and privileges reserved to them by the Constitution, especially when the exercise of those powers and privileges involves the expenditure of money. They are also today either soliciting or acquiescing in a degree of federal supervision over their domestic affairs that less than half a century ago would have led to revolution had the federal government attempted to force upon them such supervision.

Much of the federal legislation now being enacted, especially that creating new services in respect to the local affairs of the people, would not twenty-five years ago have been tolerated by the states at whose instance, through their representatives in both houses of Congress, such legislation is now demanded. Even private interests, interests entirely outside of state and federal governmental functions, are, through the activities of federal bureau chiefs, aided by the people of the states, seeking federal legislation, authority and federal appropriations with which to develope industries for the benefit of private enterprise.

The recent surrender by the southern states to the federal government of the exercise of the right reserved to them by the Constitution to maintain, control and regulate local quarantine, primarily because of the expense incident to the maintenance of an efficient state quarantine; the practical surrender to the federal government, recently made, by the State of Maryland, of sovereignty over her oyster beds, that the state might be relieved of the cost of an ac[illegible] rate and necessary survey; the federal inspection of the products of [illegible] establishments [illegible] [illegible] and the making of topographic and geological surveys of states in which the government [illegible] of unoccupied mineral or agricultural land; the making of topographic surveys of cities and counties primarily for the benefit of municipalities, private owners of water works and interurban and other electric railways; the free testing of coal by the federal government for the benefit of private

(Continued on page 4.)

SHOCK OF SUDDEN DEATH

THE UNEXPECTED VISITS GETTYSBURG AND COUNTY

Death Comes to Those Young in Years—In the Full Flush of Maturity.

This town was shocked to learn last week of the serious illness of Miss Henrietta L. Young, residing with her sister, Mrs. G. D. Stahley on Seminary Ridge and the information could scarcely be countenanced when her death was announced on Sunday. She had been ill but ten days and right before the break had with her sister entertained a party of friends from a distance, apparently enjoying her usual health. It is believed that the heart disease which caused her death had been developing for some years. Miss Young was a native of Easton and had spent the past sixteen years in this place, making many warm friends here. Funeral services were held at the home yesterday—Tuesday—afternoon at 4 o'clock p. m. by Rev. Henry Anstadt. On Wednesday morning the body was taken to Easton and will be interred there this afternoon. She was a member of the First Reformed Church of Easton. She is survived by a sister and a brother, Mrs. G. D. Stahley of Gettysburg and J. Marshall Young of Easton.

U. E. Weikert died at his home at Greenmount on last Saturday from the result of an operation for appendicitis at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, some time ago. He was aged 33 years, 8 months and 1 day. He had been engaged in the general merchandise business at Greenmount for several years, conducting a successful business and highly esteemed by all who had dealings with him. The funeral was held yesterday—Tuesday—afternoon, Rev. G. W. Minnick conducting services with interment in the Evergreen Cemetery. He leaves a wife who was Miss Anna Sherfy and three children. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Weikert, of Greenmount, and four brothers, Harry E. Weikert, of Hanover, J. Wm. Weikert, of Galesburg, Ill., A. S. Weikert, of Knoxville, Ill., and Luther D. Weikert at home.

Wm. Andrew McFarlane died at the home of his sister, Mrs. I. C. Diehl of Shippensburg, on Tuesday of last week in his 80th year. Until two years ago he had been one of the most active citizens in everything concerning the welfare of Shippensburg, but about that time a general breaking down began. He was born at Fairfield, this county, a son of Samuel McFarlane and Mary McClean. When ten years old he moved to Shippensburg and after his school days learned tanning with his uncle, Wm. McClean. In 1852 he went to California and for ten years was engaged in mining. Upon the death of a brother he returned home to care for a widowed mother and sister. He was unmarried.

Miss Josie Ziegler died at her home in York Springs on Sunday, May 26, after a short illness from an abscess of the brain. The death cast a gloom over her town. She had been a faithful daughter and a kind neighbor. She had been active in the work of the Lutheran church of York Springs and a member of the C. E. Society and was held in highest respect. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon of last week, Rev. Stanley Billheimer in charge of the services, assisted by Rev. Wm. E. Ruth of the Methodist church. Interment was made in Sunnyside Cemetery. She is survived by an aged father, B. W. Ziegler, and a sister, Mrs. Mame Morrel.

Miss Elizabeth Hargel died on Tuesday of last week from a paralytic stroke aged 78 years, 9 months and 10 days. She was born in Germany, coming to this country when quite young with her parents. The family located in Conewago township close to Hanover. The funeral was held on last Friday, interment being made at [illegible] below Hanover. She [illegible] sister, Mrs. Wm. [illegible] [illegible]

Mrs. Margaret A. Colehouse. [illegible] the daughter of the late Samuel P. Young and was born in Conewago township, this county, and married Rufus A. Colehouse, son of Jonas H. Colehouse at one time a citizen of [illegible]town. She leaves besides her husband, one daughter, Miss Cora Virginia Colehouse. The funeral took place on Monday, services by Rev. Ellis S. Hay, interment in Mt. Olivet Cemetery. She is survived by three brothers and three sisters, Wm. Young, of Hanover; John A. Young, of Belair, Md.; Charles Young, of Waynesboro; Mrs. Eli Bollinger of Union township, this county; Mrs. C. E. Althoof and Miss Sallie Young, of Hanover.

Mrs. Debora Jane Dinwiddie died at Rockville, Indiana, on May 13 in her 83rd year, death being due from paralytic stroke ten days previously. She was born near York Springs, the daughter of Allen and Martha McCleary Robinette. The family moved to Gettysburg where in 1845 she married Franklin W. Dinwiddie and in 1847 they removed from this place to Greencastle, Ind., and a year later to Rockville.

Mrs. John Weigle died at her home near Heikes' factory in Huntington township, on Tuesday morning of last week from heart trouble, aged 75 years. Funeral on last Saturday, interment in Hampton Cemetery.

Zachariah Oyler died at the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Jonas Oyler, of Bendersville, on Wednesday of last week, heart failure following pneumonia being the cause of death. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was in his 78th year. The funeral was held from the Lutheran church of Bendersville on last Saturday, being attended by the veterans of that town and vicinity. His wife died many years ago. He leaves three sons and one daughter, Charles Oyler, of Chambersburg, George Oyler, of Benderville, Clayton Oyler and Mrs. Cynus Webb, of Harrisburg.

Shot at by Intoxicated Men.

Robert Knox, who a year or more ago married Miss Zhea of this place, started on his bicycle on Sunday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Knox living on the Young farm on Taneytown road near Round Top. He went by way of Hancock avenue. Beyond High Water Mark he came upon two men much the worse for liquor. He did not know the men, had never seen them before and they did not know him.

In their condition one of them drew a revolver and with an oath pointed at it Mr. Knox and fired. The bullet passed over him close to his head.

The two men, George Reese of Hamiltonban township, and John Cool of Emmitsburg, were arrested and placed in jail. On Monday Col. E. B. Cope made information charging the two men with wantonly pointing and discharging pistol at Robert Knox on Hancock avenue and a second charge against John Cool of carrying concealed deadly weapon. The two men have been working on the pipe line. They were committed to the custody of the sheriff to await bail in $500 each to answer the charges at August court.

Charged with Keeping Bawdy House

Sheriff Colestock has a prisoner in the female department on the second floor. Mrs. Emaline Feister who has occupied Lee's Headquarters for many years and whose place has been notorious, was arrested last week, charged on information of Mrs. Katie Stonesifer, a neighbor, with keeping and maintaining a common bawdy house and place for the practice of fornication to the common nuisance and disturbance of the neighborhood and citizens living in said neighborhood.

A hearing of the case was had before Justice of the Peace John L. Hill on last Saturday. There was much testimony of the indecent, unfit to be put in print. In default of bail the woman was committed to jail for trial at the August court.

The talk about the house has been such that battlefield guides have not pointed it out because of explanations that might be made necessary if a visit to Lee's Headquarters was suggested. It is to be hoped that this historical land mark can be so restored as to be pointed to and visited by those interested in the battlefield.

Letter to H. C. Picking.

Gettysburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: Why do people send us such tales as this?

D G Smith, Madison, Fla, had his mother's house painted [illegible] 11 years ago, and the house looks better to-day than [illegible] painted with other [illegible] 4 years [illegible]

[illegible]

Here is Relief for Women.

[illegible] N. Y.

[illegible] G. W. Weaver & Son.

Lost in Gettysburg on Memorial Day a pocketbook containing $62 and valuable papers. Finder may keep money if papers are returned to Box 245, Hagerstown, Md.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for wheat at Gettysburg Mills.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

WHY THEY LIKE AMERICA

"If we [illegible] a few hundred dollars," Hans [illegible] Gretchen, "it would be possible. [illegible] what could we [illegible] Our w[illegible] too small to save [illegible] We [illegible] have to pay all w[illegible] would never [illegible] Let us wait awhile."

Hans [illegible] there seemed [illegible] than before [illegible] Gretchen [illegible] she had saved [illegible] and if he [illegible] years they would [illegible] furniture and [illegible] Then together [illegible] cheaper than apart [illegible] money for the family [illegible] seemed a long [illegible] to Hans. Besides, a man is not [illegible] as a woman, and he [illegible] more than half what Gretchen had.

One day when Hans was walking on the street he saw right under his nose a fat pocketbook. Some one had evidently dropped it but a moment before, for people were [illegible] continually. Hans picked it [illegible] and hurried on, thinking to overtake the owner, for he was an honest fellow, and every one he passed he asked if he had dropped anything. All looked at him in surprise, and some felt in their pockets, but no one claimed the property. Then Hans, thinking that the loser must have been going the other way, desisted. He took the pocketbook to his room, opened it and found $650 in bills. He carried it to Gretchen, and they consulted what they should do. Neither of them thought for a moment to keep what would be a treasure to them, and they decided that Hans should take it to the police, who would [illegible] try to find the owner.

The next morning Hans started for the police office [illegible] a point near where he had found the pocketbook, saw a notice [illegible] of the loss and saying that if it, with its contents, was returned a quarter of the contents would be given to the finder. Hans went back to Gretchen and told her of the notice. "We are in great luck," he said. "A quarter of [illegible] is $162.50, with [illegible] that we can buy enough furniture to commence housekeeping."

Gretchen admitted that it would certainly bring them nearer to their desires and advised him to go at once and deliver the money.

He found the man who had lost it a disagreeable looking creature with blear eyes, snaggle teeth, a hook nose and a cunning expression. Hans handed him the pocketbook. He opened it, felt of it, looked in it and, affecting great surprise, asked:

"Vere is the di'monds?"

"What diamonds?"

"The di'monds that vere in the pocketbook with the monish."

Hans declared that there were no diamonds, whereupon the Jew began to abuse him for a thief. Hans, beside himself with rage at being accused of swindling and especially at his accuser's evident intention to deprive him of the promised reward, made a dash for the pocketbook. The Jew cried lustily for the police, and an officer came running into the shop. Hans and the Jew stated their case, and the officer took them before a magistrate, together with the pocketbook and its contents. The magistrate heard the story of each, giving especial attention to the Jew's statement, asking him many questions respecting the jewelry, their size and value. Then he questioned Hans, drawing out the circumstances of finding the treasure and his returning it. When he was satisfied as to the merits of the case he turned to the Jew and asked:

"For what did you advertise?"

"A lost pocketbook, your honor, containing $650."

"And how many diamonds?"

"No di'monds, your honor."

"Why didn't you mention them?"

"Because I didn't want any one who found them to know what they was."

"That was very prudent of you. Knowing their value, the finders would have been more likely to keep them."

"Yes, your honor."

"And the money and the diamonds were in the pocketbook?"

"Yes, your honor."

"The contract you made with the finder was to return a pocketbook containing $650 and you would give him a quarter of the amount for a reward?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Very well. Since this pocketbook contained only $650 and no diamonds it can't be yours." Then, turning to Hans: "You keep the pocketbook and the [illegible] the owner [illegible] for them, and if [illegible] for them they are yours."

The Jew protested [illegible] the magistrate [illegible] and wrung [illegible] walked away [illegible] by the [illegible] ey [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] pocket [illegible]

[illegible] decided to refer the [illegible] the magistrate, who awarded [illegible] an amount equal to one quarter [illegible] value of the contents of the pocketbook, the sum offered for its return. This amounted to $5,162.50.

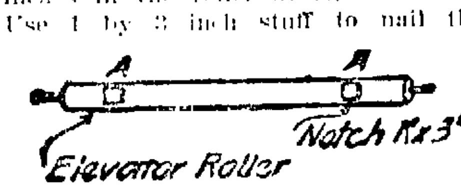
Hans and Gretchen got married, bought a little house, furnished it and have since been living happily together. They consider America a great country.

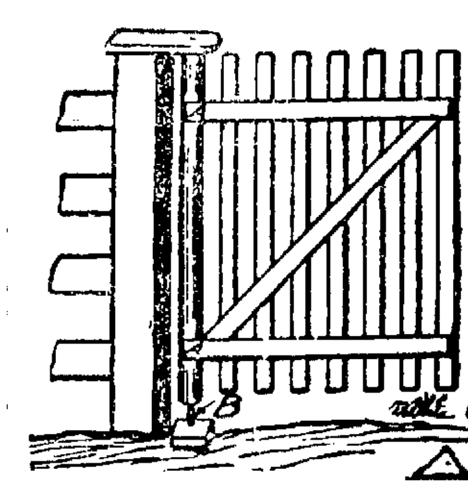
BERTHA D. HURLEY.

GATE WITHOUT HINGES.

Utilizing Elevator Roller From an Old Binder.

The elevator rollers from an old binder can be put to good use in making small gates. Cut notches 1 by 3 inches in the roller at A, as shown. Use 1 by 3 inch stuff to nail the





A ROLLER GATE.

pickets to. At B use a flat rock or a block of wood with a hole in it to fit the iron shaft. To support the gate at the top use a short plank five inches wide and one and one-half inches thick. This makes a very good gate and requires no hinges and little time. —Practical Farmer.

A Remarkable Church.

A small watering place in Austria named Eichwald can boast of possessing a most remarkable church. It was first built by an Italian architect at Venice at the expense of Prince Carlos Clary-Aldringen, a great admirer of Italian architecture. When it was finished, the church was taken to pieces again and packed in thousands of numbered cases for transportation to Eichwald. At this place in Austria it was eventually rebuilt and then made over [illegible] inhabitants as a free gift from the prince.

The Seeds Were There.

Mr. Nubbins (shouting across the garden fence to his next door [illegible]) —Hey, there! What are you burying in that hole? Neighbor—Oh, I'm just replanting some of my garden seeds. Nubbins—Garden seeds, eh? Looks to me mighty like one of my hens. Neighbor—That's all right. The seeds are inside.—London Mail.

The One and the Naught.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once sent two poetical letters to the "postoffice" of an Episcopal fair at Pittsfield, Mass. In one of them the first stanza was:

Fair lady, whosoever thou art,
Turn this poor leaf with tenderest care
And hush, oh, hush, thy beating heart.
The one thou lovest will be there.

On turning the "poor leaf" there was found a dollar bill, with some verse beginning:

Fair lady, lift thine eyes and tell
If this is not a truthful letter.
This is the one (1) thou loveth well,
And naught (0) can make thee love it better (10).

Occultism.

It is noteworthy that supernaturalism prevailed just as strongly at the other side of the globe among the aborigines of the new world. The coming of the Spaniards had been prophesied to the Mexicans by their caciques, and the prophecies were sung amid loud lamentations at their festivals.—London Outlooker.

The Hot Wind From the Desert.

"Khamsin" is the hot wind from the desert which blows out of the Sahara upon Egypt. The word means fifty, from the idea that it lasts for fifty days. The "khamsin" is terribly hot and dry, and sometimes brings pestilence with it.

Her "No."

Tom—Bess said "No" to me last night, but I don't think she really could tell why she did it. Nell—Oh, yes, she could. She told me. Tom—Did she? Nell—Yes; she said she didn't think you'd take "No" for an answer.—Philadelphia Press.

About the Only Place.

A company of settlers [illegible] naming their new town called it Dictionary, because, as they said, "that's the only place where [illegible] and happiness [illegible] always found."

The [illegible] of God which makes him a man [illegible] still popular [illegible]

Orchestra Tuning Explained.

[illegible]

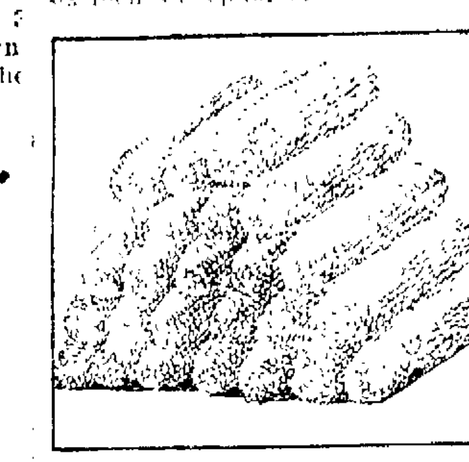
[illegible] we [illegible] get the [illegible] here [illegible] begins."—New York Press.

Recollection is the only paradise from which we cannot be turned out.—Richter.

SEED CORN TEST.

Important Point In Securing a Good Stand In the Field.

For testing corn take a tight wooden box eighteen inches square and four to six inches deep (or of some convenient



GOOD EARS OF WHITE CORN.

dimensions), put in two or three inches of moist sand and cover with a piece of white muslin which has been ruled into squares about two inches across. Have the seed corn laid on a table or shelf where it will not be disturbed. From the first ear take kernels from near the butt, middle and tip of ear, then turn the ear over and take three more kernels from the other side. Place these six kernels in the first check or square (No. 1); take six kernels from the second ear and place in the second square (No. 2), etc., until you have sampled all of the ears. Cover the grain carefully with another piece of cloth about the same size as the box and also with a second piece of cloth enough larger to extend up on the sides to the top of the box. Put in one or two inches more of moist sand and keep the box in the ordinary living room temperature of the house. Add more water if the sand becomes too dry. The corn should germinate in from three to five days. Those ears whose kernels do not all germinate in five days should be discarded.

Good Feed For Piglings.

Shorts, although as a rule much superior to bran for pigs, are not infrequently so coarse or contain so much fiber as to be very little better than bran for young pigs. Good shorts, however, that is, shorts containing a fairly liberal admixture of white material—are certainly a most excellent feed for pigs of all classes. Under such conditions they [illegible] are among the very best single feeds for young [illegible] just weaned. A slight admixture of oil meal improves it.

After Milking.

Milk is often spoiled by allowing it to stand in the barn too long after it is drawn. It readily absorbs odors from the air, and odors of the barn are usually very much in evidence. For this reason the milk should be quickly removed to a place free from odors.

A New Disease.

A new disease of the strawberry has appeared in Michigan. It is very similar to the root rot of tobacco plants. No remedy has yet been found that is a specific.—National Stockman and Farmer.

A Marked Advantage.

Lawyer—I say, doctor, why are you always running us lawyers down? Doctor (dryly)—Well, your profession doesn't make angels of men, does it? Lawyer—Why, no; you certainly have the advantage of us there, doctor.—Illustrated Bits.

Not Thankless.

"Well, Harry, what are you doing nowadays?"

"Writing for the press."

"Thankless sort of work, ain't it?"

"Bless your heart, no! Most everything I write is returned with thanks."

A married man thinks he could have saved a lot of money had he remained a bachelor, but he couldn't.—Chicago News.

Pure White Lead is the Natural Paint Pigment

Numerous compounds are being offered to take the place of white lead as a paint, but no real substitute for it has yet been found. Pure White Lead [illegible] [illegible] of the world. Pure White Lead [illegible] all the [illegible] paint.

Lewis
Pure White Lead

[illegible] guarantee of [illegible] Pure White Lead [illegible]

All lead packed in two bears this mark.

SEND FOR BOOK

"A Talk on Paint" gives [illegible] information on the paint subject. Sent free upon request.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO.
231 S Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

When suffering daily torture
From backache, rheumatic pain,
Any ill of kidneys or bladder,
Turn to Doan's Kidney Pills.
A cure endorsed by thousands,
Read an old man's tribute.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble of six or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

SIDNEY JUSTUS.

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Justus will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price fifty cents per box.

Those who know us are satisfied
To those who don't we advertise

Our Crop of Straws Etc., is As Fresh As the Fields.

We Sell Underwear

RUPP & ENTERLINE
36 Balto. St., Gettysburg
The Citizens' Trust Co. is next door

Public Sale.

OF REAL ESTATE.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams Count, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Miss Catharine Bender, late of the Borough of Bendersville, will sell at public sale on the premises, the undivided moiety or ½ interest of the said decedent in a lot of ground fronting seventy-two (72) feet on Main street in Bendersville, adjoining lots of Albert S. Wright on the west, and bounded on the north and east by alleys, with a two-story brick dwelling house and kitchen attached, stable, fruit trees and well of good neverfailing water thereon. Persons wishing to view the property can call on Miss Hannah E. Bender residing thereon, the owner of the other undivided ½ interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., when attendance will be given and terms made known by

By the Court, JACOB W. BENDER, Admr.
Attest:
H. F. Walter, Clerk O. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th day of JUNE 1907, in pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court house, in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams Co. Pa. the following real estate viz.

A LOT OF GROUND situate in the Borough of McSherrystown, Adams Co., Pa., on the North side of North street, fronting 24 ft. on North St., extending 143 feet north to an alley, adjoining land of C. D. Smith on the west and John Rohrbaugh on the east, improved with a two-story frame weatherboarded House containing seven rooms, also Water and Gas in the house, also Smoke House, Chicken House, Hog Pen, and a variety of Fruit.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of THOMAS PASCO and MARIA PASCO and to be sold by me

GEO. L. COLESTOCK, Sheriff.

Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all sales by the sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or, upon failure to comply therewith, the property will be put up again for sale.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa., May 8th 1907.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams County to make distribution to parties entitled of the balance on the first and final account of C. H. Richter, Executor of the last will and testament of [illegible], late of [illegible] township, [illegible] will sit for the purposes of his appointment on SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907, at 10 [illegible] at his office on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.

JOHN L. KENDLEHART, Auditor.

GETTYSBURG MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS
North of Reading Freight Depot

We can furnish anything desired in the Monumental line. Monuments, Headstones, Markers, Posts etc. in Granite & Marble of the best material finely finished and at reasonable prices. It will be to the advantage of those contemplating the erection of a memorial to departed friends, to call and examine our stock, workmanship and prices, before placing an order.

L. H. MEALS, Prop.

REPORT

OF the condition of the "GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK," at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 20, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$919,221 81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	400 31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	145,000
Bonds, securities, etc	88,787 50
Banking house furniture & fixtures	11,271
Other real estate owned	275
Due from National Banks, (not reserve agents)	1,942
Due from State Banks and Bankers	131 57
Due from approved reserve agents	85,987 29
Checks and other cash items	2,756
Notes of other national banks	1,000
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	205 48
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie	30,700
Legal-tender notes	24,200
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	7,250
Total	$1,359,049 96

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$145,150
Surplus fund	110,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	28,383 03
National Bank notes out-standing	142,100
Due to other national banks	2,674 99
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	10,124 10
Dividends unpaid	822 50
Individual deposits subject to check	204,760 56
Demand certificates of deposit	716,234 78
Total	$1,359,049 96

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS.

I, E. M. BENDER, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. M. BENDER, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of May, 1907,

C. W. STOCK, N. P.

CORRECT—Attest:
THOS. G. NEELY,
C. L. LONGSDORF,
D. P. M'PHERSON, Directors.

M 29 3t

REPORT

OF the condition of the "FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG," at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 20, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$980,103 80
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	132 85
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	25,000
Banking-house, furniture & fixtures	13,000
Due from National Banks (not Reserve agents)	15,562 63
Due from State banks and bankers	749 17
Due from approved reserve agents	109,951 51
Checks and other cash items	350 08
Notes of other National Banks	1,959
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	125 89
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:	
Specie	31,807 25
Legal-tender notes	22,580
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	1,750
Total	$1,183,073 48

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$100,000
Surplus fund	150,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	18,693 60
National Bank notes outstanding	25,000
Due to other National Banks	114 85
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	1,896 82
Dividends unpaid	2,931
Individual deposits subject to check	170,830 23
Demand certificates of deposit	713,614 01
Total	$1,183,073 48

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS.

I, SAMUEL M. BUSHMAN, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

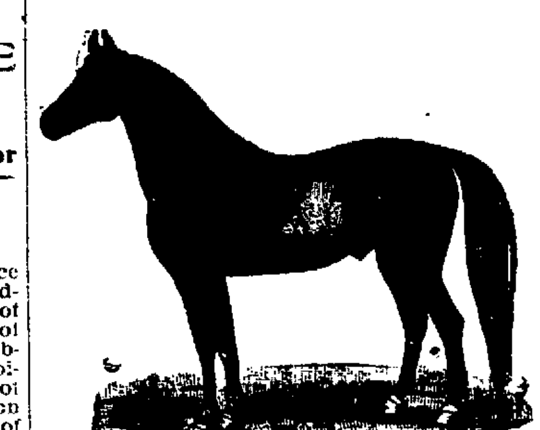
SAMUEL M. BUSHMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of May, 1907.

H. G. WILLIAMS, N. P.

CORRECT—Attest:
ALEX SPANGLER,
J. L. BUTT,
S. McALLEN HORNER, Directors.

M 29 3t



I received on Monday, May 27, at my stable in Littlestown, one car load of fine

Ohio and Kentucky HORSES

by express, consisting of drivers, workers, saddlers and mated teams. Come and see stock before purchasing elsewhere.

H. A. SPALDING
Littlestown.

Public Sale

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 8, the undersigned intending to quit housekeeping and remove, will sell at his residence in Cumberland township, on road leading from Chambersburg pike to Mummasburg road, 3 miles from Gettysburg, all his personal property, to wit: Bureau, 3 beds, mattresses, bedding, sheeting, linen, etc., invalid's roller chair, 6 rocking chairs, 6 dining chairs, 6 kitchen chairs, 2 stoves, coal stove and Happy Hotel cook stove, also a cook stove with oven, carpet, sewing machine, 2 trunks, lot of dishes, glassware, tinware, ice cream freezer, Queen washing machine, 2 wash tubs, wringer, rubber, wash boiler, lot of canned fruit, 11 gals. of vinegar, [illegible], 2 tables, stands, [illegible] [illegible]

A. [illegible]

[illegible]

HANNAH MARY and JOSEPH E. SNYDER, Ass'ts.

EDGAR C. TAWNEY.

Dealer in Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pretzels. Everything fresh and of the best.

West Middle St., Gettysburg

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. Donald Swope
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office with Hon. D. P. McPherson, Star and Sentinel Building.

W. C. Sheely.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Offices—Masonic Building, Centre Square.

Chas. S. Stoufler, D. D. S.
DENIST, GETTYSBURG, PA.
OFFICE second-floor of Star and Sentinel Building
May 3, 1892. tf

John D. Keith.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Masonic Building, Centre Square.

S. S. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in Star and Sentinel Building, second floor, Baltimore street, over Cash Store. Oct. 8, '92, tf

C. W. Stoner,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in Masonic Building, Centre Square. Oct. 25, 1892, tf

Charles E. Stahle,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office on Baltimore st., next door to the COMPILER Building. All legal business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention.

REMOVED.
WM. McCLEAN, Late Pres. Judge. WM. ARCH. McCLEAN.
Wm. & Wm. Arch. McClean,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Law offices removed to COMPILER building, Baltimore street, a few doors above Court House on opposite side of street.

J. L. Williams.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, first square in Spangler building.

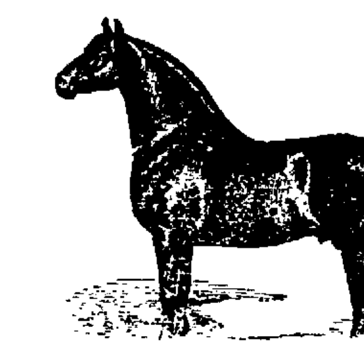
J. L. Kendlehart,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Lately practicing in Philadelphia, has removed to Gettysburg and resumed practice in the several Courts of Adams county. Office on Baltimore street opposite the Court-house, in the rooms recently occupied by Hon. S. McC. Swope. All legal business promptly and carefully attended to. Jan 28, 1895 tf

Wm. McSherry, Jr.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, Adams Co., Pa.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office opposite the Court-house. Dec 5 1894 tf

J. L. Butt,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office on Baltimore street, second floor of Spangler Building. Feb 5, '95, tf

JOHN B. M'PHERSON. DONALD P. M'PHERSON
McPherson & McPherson
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office second-floor Star and Sentinel Building. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them. Feb. 11, '96 tf.

Wm. Hersh,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office on Baltimore street, opposite the Court-house. Sept. 19, 1893, tf.



IMPROVE YOUR STOCK

BY BREEDING TO
RUBRICIAN, Record 2 26.
AND THE GREAT
Percheron, GARIBALDI.

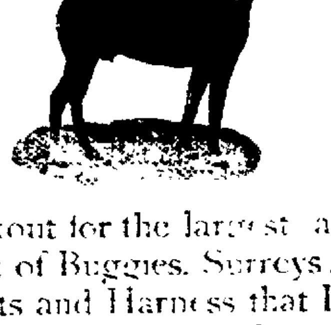
Standing during the season from APRIL 1 to JULY 1 on Wednesdays at Fairfield Hotel Stable, on Thursdays and Fridays in Gettysburg and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at stable of C. A. Hershey, near McKnightstown.

TERMS:

For Rubrician $10 to insure mare with foal. For Garibaldi $15 to insure mare with foal or $25 to insure two mares each with foal, to one person, by note at 9 months, note to be returned if mare proves not with foal. Care will be taken but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Address

Franklin Twp. Percheron Horse Co.
C. A. HERSHEY, M'g'r,
Gettysburg R. F. D. 5.

50 Horses and Mules FOR SALE.



Lookout for the largest assortment of Buggies, Surreys, Runabouts and Harness that I will sell or take in exchange for horses, cows or cattle of any kind. See me before you purchase as we can always save you money.

C. I. SPALDING,
Manager.

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned that the administration accounts herein after mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Pa., for Confirmation and allowance on MON., the 17th. day of JUNE, 1907, at 10.30 o'clock, a. m., viz:

115. First and final account of G. C. Sheely and John A. Sheely, executors of Abraham Sheely late of New Oxford borough, dec'd.

116. The first and final account of George W. McGlaughlin, administrator of the estate of Maggie McGlaughlin late of the borough of Fairfield, Adams county, Pa., deceased.

117. First and final account of George R. Julius and Charles Crouse, executors of will of Mrs. Susan Mowry, dec'd, of Franklin twp.

118. The first and final account of Harold Hardinge, guardian of Benjamin and Hallett B. Hardinge, minor children of John L. Hardinge, dec'd.

119. The first and final account of Rev. E. J. McClary, executor of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Rev. Pius P. Hemler, late of McSherrystown, Adams county, Pa., dec'd.

120. First and final account of Levi Spangler, executor of the will of Sarah E. Spangler late of the borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., dec'd.

D. F. STEFFY,
Register.

s 17 td

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

THE auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County to make distribution to parties entitled of balance on the first and final account of Pius A. Miller, Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of John Homan and wife will meet for the purposes of his appointment on Friday, JUNE 14, at 10.30 a. m., at his office in the Compiler Building, Gettysburg, Pa.

WM. ARCH. McCLEAN,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County to make distribution to parties entitled of balance on the first and final account of G. W. Keser, Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of A. Lewis Hoffman and wife, will meet for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, JUNE 6, at 10.30 a. m. at his office on Baltimore st., Gettysburg, Pa.

CHAS. S. DUNCAN,
Auditor.

FOR SALE—Store Front plate glass, doors, shutters, blinds, sash, wondow frames flooring, roofing etc. at First National Bank building. Apply to Wm. H. Johns.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

JOHN B. GROUP ESTATE—Letters of Administration d. b. n. c. t. a., on estate of John B. Group, late of the township of Huntington, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HIRAM L. GROUP,
Adm'r. d. b. n. c. t. a.,
Carlisle

Or his Attorney,
CHAS. S. DUNCAN, Esq.

m 8 6t

PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned intending to go out of the hotel business on account of ill health, will offer his hotel property at private sale, it being located in Hunterstown, Adams Co., Pa. For terms or information call on or address F. Mc. Thomas, Hunterstown, Adams Co., Pa.

F. Mc. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

THE President and Directors of the "Gettysburg National Bank," have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, and a special dividend of 1 per cent. clear of taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, MAY 13.

EDW. M. BENDER,
Cashier.

m15 3t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County to make distribution to parties entitled of balance on the first and final account of J. L. Williams, Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of M. A. Garvin and wife, will meet for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY JUNE 10, at 10.30 a. m., at his office in Crawford Building, on Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.

JOHN D. KEITH,
Auditor

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the "First National Bank of Gettysburg" have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., clear of all taxes, and an extra dividend of 2 per cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, MAY 7.

S. M. BUSHMAN,
Cashier.

m 8 3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Pardons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of JUNE, at ten o'clock A. M., for the commutation of the death sentence imposed upon William Eyler, who was convicted of murder in the first degree at the November Session 1-06, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Adams County.

WILLIAM HERSH,
Attorney for Defendant.

m 29 2t

Do You Open Your Mouth

Like a young bird and gulp down whatever food or medicine may be offered you? Or, do you want to know something of the composition and character of that which you take into your stomach whether as food or medicine?

Most intelligent and sensible people now-a-days insist on knowing what they employ whether as food or as medicine. Dr. Pierce believes they have a perfect right to *insist* upon such knowledge. So he publishes, broadcast and on each bottle-wrapper, what his medicines are made of and verifies it under oath. This he feels he can well afford to do because the more the ingredients of which his medicines are made are studied and understood the more will their superior curative virtues be appreciated.

For the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses, irregularities and derangements, giving rise to frequent headaches, backache, dragging-down pain or distress in lower abdominal or pelvic region, accompanied, ofttimes, with a debilitating, pelvic, catarrhal drain and kindred symptoms of weakness, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most efficient remedy. It is equally effective in curing painful periods, in giving strength to nursing mothers and in preparing the system of the expectant mother for baby's coming, thus rendering childbirth safe and comparatively painless. The "Favorite Prescription" is a most potent, strengthening tonic to the general system and to the organs distinctly feminine in particular. It is also a soothing and invigorating nervine and cures nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, neuralgia, hysteria, spasms, chorea or St. Vitus's dance, and other distressing nervous symptoms attendant upon functional and organic diseases of the distinctly feminine organs.

A host of medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, recommend each of the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is made for the cure of the diseases for which it is claimed to be a cure. You may read what they say *for yourself* by sending a postal card request for a *free* booklet of extracts from the leading authorities, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and it will come to you by return post.

How He Became Chief of Scouts

[illegible]

Several veterans of the civil war were comparing notes as to the why and wherefore of their advancement during their term of active service. All gave accounts creditable to themselves till it was the last man's turn, when he told the following story:

I enlisted in the ranks with the rest of the boys I knew in 1861. I didn't seem to have been cut out for a soldier. I was not easily disciplined. I was always straggling, and drills were to me intolerable. The only time I could be relied on to show up for duty was when there was fighting, and then it was not because I liked it, for I didn't, but because I dreaded the sneers of my comrades. Nobody ever thought for a moment of my even being made a non com., much less decorated with a shoulder strap.

Well, one day when we were campaigning in Virginia, marching [illegible] ... consecutive [illegible] ... rations for some [illegible] ... hungry and took the first opportunity to drop out and do a little foraging. I passed a house beside the road with a door leading down into a cellar. I tried it and found it unlocked. So I opened it and went in. There was nothing in the place but a girl, one of the southern girls of the period, with an olive complexion and hair cut square around her neck. She was washing something.

"What d'y' want?" she asked.

"I'm looking for something to eat," I replied. "I saw the door opening on to the road very convenient, so I thought I'd just step in and see what I could find."

"That's just the way that door has looked to all the stragglers in the army," she replied. "There's not been less than 5,000 men come in here. At first we had some provisions, but they were soon eaten up by soldiers, so we didn't put any more here. We don't keep the door locked because it would be kicked open. Are there any of your men near by?"

"Guess not," I said.

"Well, if there ain't I don't mind showing you where we keep our eatables. Do you see that wall? That shuts off a part of the cellar. Come upstairs and I'll show you how to get into it."

I went up to the door above, and the girl opened a trapdoor. I went down and was looking about for a snack when I heard the door shut and locked.

There was no getting out, so after awhile I stretched myself on a table and went to sleep. I was awakened by a tramping above. The cellar was dark, so I knew it was night. Hearing the clank of a saber, I listened to discover if some of our men hadn't come in. They were not Federals, but Confederates of high rank. I could hear every word they said. It was a council of war. When at last they settled on a plan to concentrate and attack our forces, they went over each detail again and again to be sure there should be no mistake. While they were doing it I was fixing it all in my memory so that if I got out in time I could warn our general.

In the morning the trap was opened and a couple of Confederate soldiers took me in charge. The girl wasn't there, but an old man and woman seemed to know all about my having been trapped. I doubt if either of them knew that their living room and kitchen had been used for a conference. I'm not sure they knew I was there when the conference was held. The soldiers took me away, and on the road we met the girl who had trapped me. I asked to speak to her and told her I had a watch in one of my pockets and would give it to her if she would get me off. Her eyes sparkled, and she agreed to try. She sent one of my guards to a house where she said they had a stock of hams and while he was gone managed to get the other one's musket, which she playfully fired at a tree. I ran up and took it from her, she only pretending to resist. The owner, seeing that I had the advantage of him, ran away. Then I gave the girl my watch, as I had promised, and took to the woods till I ran across some of our men.

While I was on my way to the general with my information I wondered how I would explain my being made a prisoner without giving away the fact that I had been straggling. Then it occurred to me that my story wasn't very probable anyway. Why didn't the old folks tell the generals that a Yankee soldier was imprisoned in the cellar? Why didn't the girl ask the soldiers to take my watch instead of getting me away from them in order to get it? I can't to this day explain the first, and the only explanation I can give of the second is that the girl didn't want any other claimant for it.

I made up a cock and bull story about having gone to sleep from exhaustion on the march and on waking had found a chance to do some scouting. I called for a map and showed just where certain Confederate [illegible] were located and how they [illegible] ... The information [illegible] ...

[illegible]

F. TOWNSEND SMITH.

LEAF BLIGHT.

It Frequently Causes Much Damage to the Strawberry Crop.

Strawberry leaf blight frequently causes great damage to the strawberry crop, as explained by a grower in Rural New Yorker, who says that it makes its appearance about the time the fruit sets and begins its destructive ravages as the berries begin to ripen. It first manifests itself by attacking the leaves, a brownish rust; it will then attack the fruit stems and [illegible] ... berries, the calyx begins to wither and dry up and the [illegible] ... and are of little value.

As the Berry Season Advances.

It usually grows more destructive as the berry season advances. The conditions conducive to the development of the disease appear to be a general weakness of the plants. This may be brought about from various causes, such as old and wornout beds, impoverished soil, plants with a heavy set of fruit with insufficient nourishment, plants exposed during winter without protection or unmulched beds during hot, dry weather. Any one of these conditions will have a tendency to weaken the constitution of the plants, making them an easy prey to rust, blight and other diseases.

Kinds Susceptible to Blight.

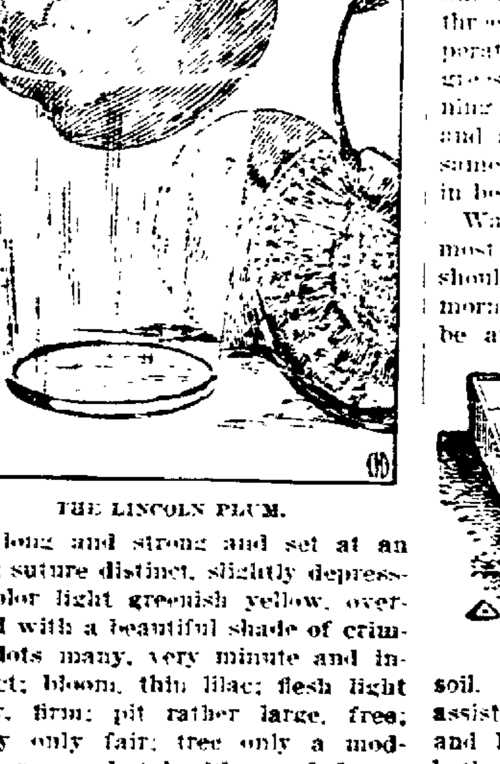
During the time we have been engaged in growing strawberries we have found some varieties so constitutionally strong in their vegetative parts and so vigorous in their fruit organs that they will do well almost anywhere, while other sorts are constitutionally weak in foliage, yet strong in fruit bearing propensities. They set a great quantity of berries with little or no vitality to mature the fruit. Such varieties are very susceptible to blight and should not be cultivated except by those who are well acquainted with their natural requirements. It requires a healthy, vigorous foliage to digest the various plant foods found in the different soils, and probably the safest method of protecting the plants from blight and other fungous diseases is to conserve moisture by thorough cultivation while the plants are growing, protecting them well during the winter with a liberal mulch of horse manure. This material if left on the plant during the summer prevents the escape of moisture at a time it is most needed, and it keeps the soil cool—in fact, it is to the bearing bed what the cultivation is to the newly planted field.

THE LINCOLN PLUM.

A Variety of Rare Beauty and Excellent For Market.

The Lincoln plum here shown is described by the Ohio experiment station as being a variety of rare beauty and excellent for market, one of the best second early plums; quite free from rot in some seasons; first blossoms May 7, full bloom May 10, last blossoms May 15; in full fruitage Aug. 15.

Fruit large to very large, roundish oblong, blunt at apex, slightly necked:



THE LINCOLN PLUM.

stem long and strong and set at an angle; suture distinct, slightly depressed; color light greenish yellow, overspread with a beautiful shade of crimson; dots many, very minute and indistinct; bloom, thin lilac; flesh light yellow, firm; pit rather large, free; quality only fair; tree only a moderate grower, but healthy, and forms a round, shapely head, foliage very luxuriant; leaves large; quite prolific, but not so much so as to require thinning of the fruit.

The Opportunity.

Opportunity has all her hair on her forehead, but when she has passed you cannot call her back. [illegible] ... Gold.

The [illegible] ... the strongest [illegible] ... many may fail to accomplish anything.—Carlyle.

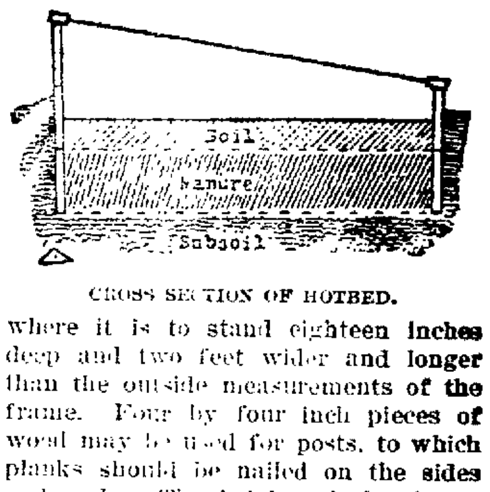
FARM AND GARDEN

THE HOTBED.

Proper Location to Select—Method of Construction.

The hotbed should be located if possible in some sheltered place either on the south side of a building or on the southern or southeastern slope of a hill. The soil and subsoil where it is to stand should be naturally or artificially well drained. Hotbeds may be made of any reasonable length, but should correspond with the number of sash to be used. The common and very convenient size of sash is 3 by 6 feet. These may be purchased ready made or constructed at home, as is desired. Where the hotbed is to supply the wants of the family only three sash will be sufficient. This will provide for a hotbed 6 by 9 feet or fifty-four square feet in extent.

Before beginning the construction of the frame the soil should be excavated



CROSS SECTION OF HOTBED.

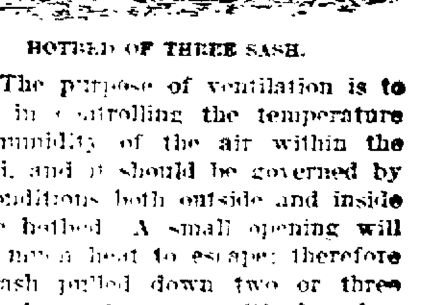
where it is to stand eighteen inches deep and two feet wider and longer than the outside measurements of the frame. Four by four inch pieces of wood may be used for posts, to which planks should be nailed on the sides and ends. The height of the frame should be about two feet in front and three feet on the back, eighteen inches of each side being below the surface of the ground. After the frame is put in place the earth should be firmly compacted around it, and it is well to have the surface of the soil slope away from the frame to provide for surface drainage.

About ten days or two weeks before it is desired to sow the seed in the hotbed the required amount of fresh horse manure, to which has been added one-third of its bulk of straw or leaves, should be heaped in a compact pile. If the manure is not uniformly wet, a little water may be added, but not enough to make it soggy. The manure will show signs of fermenting, generally known as heating, in a few days, when it should be forked over, thoroughly mixed and made into a compact heap again. After another interval of three or four days the manure is ready to be placed in the frame. As it is put in it should be compacted with a fork and by tramping. In order that the manure may be one foot deep after it has had time to settle it should be about fourteen or fifteen inches deep when first put in.

The best soil to use is a compost, such as is used in greenhouses and which consists of two-thirds sods and one-third manure well composted. Any good garden soil will do, however, if a composted soil is not available, says American Agriculturist. The depth of the soil should be about four or five inches.

The sash should be put in place at once after the soil is put in the frame, but the seed should not be sown for three or four days or until the temperature of the soil is at about 70 degrees. The sowing of the seed, thinning of the plants, stirring of the soil and general care should be about the same as for the same crops when sown in beds in the garden.

Watering and ventilating are the most particular operations. Water should not be applied except in the morning and on bright days. It should be at about the temperature of the



HOTBED OF THREE SASH.

soil. The purpose of ventilation is to assist in controlling the temperature and humidity of the air within the hotbed, and it should be governed by the conditions both outside and inside of the hotbed. A small opening will allow the heat to escape; therefore one sash pulled down two or three inches from the top or lifted and a stick placed under it will be sufficient ventilation for a three sashed hotbed on cool days.

Progress of Forest Service.

The forest service of the United States government is to become a member of the International Association of Forest Experiment Stations. Other countries represented in the association are Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia and Switzerland, the leading countries in the practice of scientific forestry.

MERNILLE E. STALLSMITH — E. D. WEIKERT

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Building Blocks	Door and Window Sills and Lintels
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Service and
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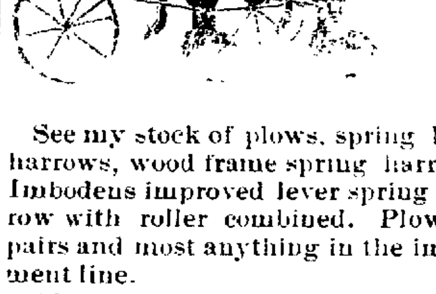
25 Baltimore Street.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS FOR SALE

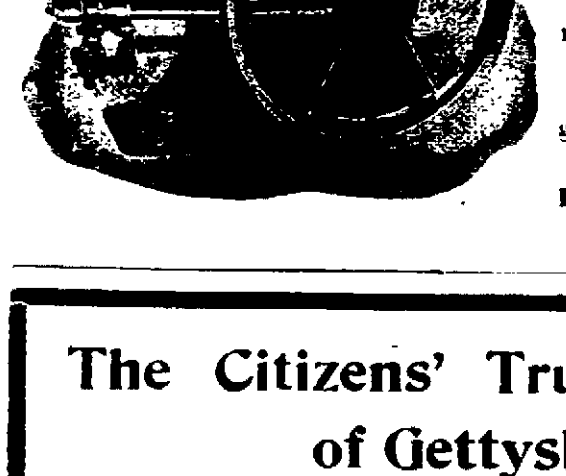
The Imperial Two Farrow Plow for 3 or 4 horses, turns 2 twelve inch farrows, a time and labor saving implement for progressive farmers, will do two men's work, and perfect work in sod or stubble ground, on level, hilly or stony ground. Requiring only one more horse than a single plow will turn double the ground. Try one and be convinced.



See my stock of plows, spring lever harrows, wood frame spring harrows, Imbodens improved lever spring harrow with roller combined. Plow repairs and most anything in the implement line.

Also pumps of different makes and kinds. All first class goods. Call or write for circular and testimonial at my residence on Taneytown and Gettysburg road.

N. M. HORNER, Agt.,
Gettysburg R. F. D. No. 13.



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Simple in construction and operation.
Economical in the use of fuel.
As steady in motion as steam engine.
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HENRY, MILLARD & HENRY
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100 PRIVATE SAFETY BOXES TO RENT in its large Fire-proof and Burglar-proof Vault.

These boxes, are specially designed for the accommodation and security of the public. They are of different sizes and will be rented at the very low price of

One Dollar a Year

Come in and select your box before they are all rented

R. Wm. Bream,
Treasurer.

Guarantee Storage House

We are glad to state that our new storage house is proving a success. Our plan for storing household goods is just the same as in the cities.

We Charge For Space

Each lot of goods is in separate compartments.

We will take Your Goods for any length of Time

If you are leaving town we will pack goods and send them to you. You will find our terms are reasonable

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Furniture Dealer
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C. B. KITZMILLER

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Gettysburg, Pa., Wednesday, June 5 1907

Democratic County Ticket.

PROTHONOTARY,
WM. A. TAUGHINBAUGH,
of Straban township.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
JACOB GOODENBERGER,
of Berwick Township.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
S. MILEY MILLER,
of Reading township.

RESULTS OF PRIMARIES.

The primaries were inaugurated in this county under the new law last Saturday not under very auspicious conditions as far as the weather was concerned and with a lighter vote perhaps than ever polled under the old method of electing delegates to a county convention. The stay-at-homes belonged to all parties, the lack of appreciation of citizenship by the exercise of the franchise of the ballot at primaries and elections seems to be a growing national political disease effecting one party as much as another. It would have been supposed that under the law when the entire nominating machinery was in the hands of the people a different result would have appeared, but let the weather be blamed this time.

About sixteen per cent. of the total Democratic voters took part in the primaries and for the offices in which there was no contest Jacob Goodenberger for Director of Poor received 710 votes in county, S. Miley Miller for County Surveyor 774 and Wm. Arch. McClean 761, George Schwartz 748 and George Sneeringer 732 for delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

About nine per cent. of the Republican voters took part in the primaries in the selection of a ticket in which there was no dispute over any candidate, Charles E. Deatrick for Prothonotary receiving a total of 377 votes, Hanson W. Taylor for Director of Poor 380, Wm. P. Baker for Republican County Chairman 373 and C. T. Lower 354 and M. E. Zinn 345 for delegates to the Republican State Convention.

About ten per cent. of the Prohibition voters gave expression to their views about their ticket, Ed. F. Strasbaugh for Prothonotary, Geo. Sterner for Director of Poor, B. F. Twisden for County Chairman and H. S. Montfort for Sec. and Treas. and delegate to Prohibition State Convention each receiving in entire county 9 votes.

The one contest of the primary was for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary and Wm. A. Taughinbaugh has won the nomination on the following vote:

	Collins	Mehring	Taughinbaugh	Yohe
Arendtsville	4		10	4
Bendersville	1	1	6	
Berwick Bor			4	25
Berwick Twp.	2	1	11	5
Biglerville	1		5	
Butler	1	4	4	1
Conowago	9		9	2
Cumberland	5	24	2	1
East Berlin		1	24	15
Fairfield	4		9	
Franklin	4	10	21	2
Freedom	3	1	1	1
Germany	7	1	6	2
Gettysburg 1st W.	13	22	18	5
" 2d W.	18	15	9	4
" 3d W.	8	11	2	2
Hamilton			10	25
Hamiltonban	4	1	5	2
Highland		3		
Huntington			14	
Latimore			2	
Liberty		4		
Littlestown	11	2	18	
M'Sh'ryst'n 1st W.	19	5	7	2
" 2d W.	12	1	15	
Menallen		4	1	
Mt. Joy	38	2	7	
Mt. Pleasant	11		11	
New Oxford	4	2	52	2
Oxford		1	19	
Reading			46	1
Straban	1		81	1
Tyrone			14	1
Union	4		5	6
York Springs		2	11	2
	211	110	385	113

Election of Officers.

At the regular monthly business meeting of the St. James Lutheran Christian Endeavor Society last Monday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Pres., Chas. S. Bream; Vice Pres., Frank R[illegible]dsill; Cor. Sec., Hattie Johns; Rec. Sec., Minerva Rice; Treas., F. B. Trisden; Pianist, Ivy Fawney; Asst. Pianist, Mrs. Elsie Irvin.

Scrofula

Few are entirely free [illegible]

It may [illegible]

[illegible]

To get [illegible] rid of [illegible] blood-purifier,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

In usual liquid form or in [illegible] known as Sarsatabs. [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL DAY

(Continued from page 1.)

owners of coal mines to determine its quality in heat units and the best and most economical utilization of the by-products; the free testing of building materials for the benefit of private individuals, contractors and consulting engineers; the work of gauging streams that are non-navigable in states where the federal government owns no land and therefore has no jurisdiction or control over the streams gauged, which work, as testified to by the former director of the Geological Survey, is performed for the benefit of municipalities and "primarily for the benefit of prospective investors in watar powers;" these, and many others undertakings which belong exclusively to the states or private interests to do and to pay for, but which have been authorized by Congress and must be paid for from appropriations made from the federal treasury, exceed the legitimate functions of the federal government as conceived by the founders of our political institutions and as declared by them in the Constitution of the United States.

To illustrate the unprecedented growth of federal supervision and control over the domestic affairs of the people at the solicitation or with the consent of the states, I will call attention to the special agent and inspection service ten years ago and at the present time. It is through this service that supervision and control over the domestic affairs of the people is exercised by the federal government. In 1896 the inspectors and special agents employed by the federal government, including those employed in the Treasury, the Post-office and the Interior Departments, where that service can be legitimately employed in protecting the revenue, the mails and the public domain, numbered all told one hundred and sixty, and this service cost the government in 1896, in round numbers, $1,500,000. In 1907 the federal government has employed an army of three full regiments of inspectors and special agents, three thousand men, and this service is now costing the American people about $9,000,000, while the full quota heretofore authorized has not yet been appointed or appropriated for. The number of men employed in this service in 1907 is, therefore, eighteen times greater than in 1896, and the cost has increased about seven hundred per cent in ten years.

We hear it said by some that whatever enters into or concerns interstate commerce and whatever affects the welfare of the people of more than one state logically falls within the provisions of the national government and this is made the apology for such authorizations and expenditures as I have referred to and for many other demands upon the federal treasury which the Congress has not thus far seen fit to grant. But can you name a single important matter which does not effect the people of more than one state? Is there any phase of any great industry which does not come within the scope of interstate commerce? In short, is there any important private undertaking these days which cannot, upon some such pretext, be brought within the control of the federal power. And yet, my friends, this is the tendency of the times, the growth of which during the last decade can be comprehended only by a careful analysis of federal legislation and the aggregate annual expenditures of the federal government. If it is not checked, and the states continue to surrender to the federal government the exercise of their reserved powers or fail to exercise them in harmony with the interests of their sister states, then the federal government, as a denier resort, may be compelled to assume practical control over the states and the domestic affairs of their people. In that case, with the vast and varied local and national interests of a hundred or a hundred and fifty million of people, how long would it be before the task of government would become so complex and the financial burden so stupendous, that of its own weight our splendid system of government would fail.

I grant you that it is more difficult now than formerly to draw a line between federal and state authority, and betwee federal and state expenditures, but it is not an insurmountable obstacle to the continuance of our dual system of government, nor should this difficulty be made the pretext for the federal government absorbing the functions of the states in respect to local self-government. But I would call your attention to the fact and endeaver to impress upon you the direction in which all this is tending. The states seem more and more inclined to let the federal government exercise the rights reserved to them and this is greatly weakening the powers of the states. What is infinitely worse, it is also weakening the respect of the people for the authority of the states. It is also causing the people to ignore and forget all those wise considerations which led the founders of our government to provide for local self-government by reserving to the state all governmental powers not expressly conferred by the Constitution upon the federal government.

It has been suggested that the reason [illegible]

[illegible]

is not peculiar to any political party or to any section of our country. It exists in all parties and in every section of our fair land. Let him who doubts this statement examine the record of the vote of the representatives of the people in the House and the record of the vote of the representatives of the states in the Senate and he will find that when there is a demand either from the people or from the states for the authorization of a new federal service, which belongs to the states or to private interests to do, and an appropriation from the federal treasury to pay for the same, there will almost always be found in both houses of Congress a majority composed of men of all parties and from all section of the country who do not even pause to inquire whether the proposed authorization and expenditure falls legitimately within the function of the federal government. Their only concern is whether the revenues of the federal government will be equal to the consequent increased appropriations, and even this consideration has but little weight especially if their state or any of their people are to be the beneficiaries.

The true reason, my friends, why the people are willing to let national government perform and pay for so many things which properly fall within the obligations of the states and private citizens is found in the fact that they do not realize that they are themselves paying for the thing which the national government pays for. The federal revenue is secured by indirect taxation while the money in the treasures of the several states is secured by direct taxation upon the property of the people. When any state increases its appropriations for any purpose every legislator knows that that means an increase in the direct taxation upon the people. Moreover he knows that the people know this and that they watch with zealous care the tax rate which they must pay in cash from their own pockets. The legislator is slow to expose himself needlessly to the criticism and disapprobation of his constitutents. Therefore needed legislation is postponed because of the expense it involves and the federal government is appealed to whenever possible through the President, through the people's representatives in Congress and through the various departments and bureaus of the government. And from my experience I can say that the departments and bureaus are at all times eager to enlarge the sphere of their activities and powers by taking on new services and securing increased appropriations. When popular demands are strong enough and it has become obvious that the states will not severally or jointly undertake obligations belonging to them though seriously needed, the experience of the last ten years shows that the federal government, through its legislative and executive departments, is only too willing to undertake such responsibilities and relieve the states of the burdens they involve.

To illustrate this, permit me to call attention to a newspaper editorial recently published in one of the leading newspapers of the country on the subject of the federal investigation now going on into the conditions surrounding women and child labor in the various industries of the country. The editor, in closing the editorial, says, "The facts gathered by the Department will be available for the use not only of Congress but also of the state legislatures. If, however, state legislatures continue to follow as narrow and selfish a policy as is being followed, for instance, this year by the Illinois legislature with reference to labor measures of all kinds, then federal legislation will become inevitable. The question as to whether such legislation properly belongs in the field of the federal government will sink to a purely academic question before the pressing need for regulation, if the states do not act as they should."

My friends, our system of government is threatened today by the tendency of the states to put upon the national government the burden of administering their local affairs and this tendency is constantly increasing as the result of the failure on the part of the states to perform their functions of local self-government, and in this they are encouraged by a sentiment created by such editorials as I have just quoted. Editorials published in the leading newspapers of the country, teaching the people to believe that if the state legislatures do not act, "the question as to whether such legislation belongs in the field of the federal government will sink to a purely academic question." I do not plead for state's rights. I plead for the right of the federal government to protect itself and its treasury against the encroachments of the states and private interests upon her powers, her duties and her revenues. Where will this tendency end? To what result think you does it naturally and inevitably lead? Whether are we going in this centralization of federal power and mutilation of local self-government? I lay no claim to prophetic powers, but I bring to you the thought of many of the ablest men in the public service today when I say that we are unconsciously drifting toward a highly organized, bureaucratic form of federal government such as has become the bane of most of the old world governments of Europe. We are, either consciously or unconsciously, being drawn [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

the burden of enacting all needful legislation and administering its own affairs within the rights and powers which it possesses and in each state to legislating and administering its affairs that other states may do likewise without injury to any. The individual state should not only rise to the needs of its own people in respect to local self-government but should also consider what is deemed needful for the people of other states and act accordingly. Unless this is done, unless the states can thus join hands in the wise discharge of all the obligations devolving upon them under our dual system of government, it is inevitable that some of the fundamental features of our present system of government must soon be abandoned. For it is certain that a people, believing as we do in self-government, will not longer tolerate a condition of affairs in which the states fail either to exercise the rights reserved to them for the benefit of their own people or fail to exercise those rights in harmony with each other and for the best interests of all. It has been said by a member of the Senate of the United States that such unity and harmony between the states is not possible; that it cannot be attained without the interference of the federal government. This may be true; but, my friends, no such doubt entered the minds of the makers of our Constitution, or was ever expressed by them or by any one else since the Rebellion until within the last decade. They had supreme confidence in the power of the states to legislate in harmony and for the best interests of the country as a whole. If their confidence was unfounded, if we must, with the further development of our industries, our commerce and our political institutions, fall back upon the strong arm of the federal government to support and sustain it, then must the political significance and importance of our state boundaries, become less with time and the splendid conception of local self-governmen, which has guided and restrained our law makers heretofore, be proven a failure.

The vital question, therefore, which confronts the American people today is whether our dual system of government in the form conceived and established by its founders is ultimately to be wrecked upon the rock of a highly centralized, bureaucratic federal government or whether it can endure in the form originally created, as the nation moves on to greater heights of development in industry, in wealth, in power and in international influence.

Here, then, let us renew that high resolve, uttered upon this spot forty-four years ago by the immortal Lincoln, that this government "of the people, by the people and for the people" as conceived by the founders of the republic, in the form that has made us superior to all governments in the past, in the form for which brave men in the war for the Union fought and laid down their lives upon this and many other historic battlefields, shall not perish from the earth.

Memorial Day.

'Tis Memorial Day, and we gather again
To the place where our heroes sleep,
Thro' winter and summer, thro' sunshine or rain
Faithful memory her vigils will keep.
They who fought on this field of battle
Fought not for the glory of gain.
They gave up their lives for the Union
And suffered defeat and shame.

Or the laurel wreath of victory
Around each faithful brow,
As they meet on the field of conflict,
Friends, not enemies now.

They meet again at the Throne of God
At the close of life's earthly way,
But that kindly Judge did not ask each one
Did you wear the Blue or the Gray?

No more shall they list to the bugle's call
Or the muffled tattoo of the drum,
They have passed from earth and its toilings
And are blest in "That Beautiful Home."

Then with hands impartial and tender,
With hearts that are loyal today,
Place a lily fair for the boy in Blue
And a rose for the boy in Gray.

NINA GRACE WOLFORD.

Why He Does It.

"It isn't often that I have faith enough in the medicine put up by other people to be willing to offer to refund the money if it does not cure," said Druggist L. M. Buehler to one of his many customers, "but I am glad to sell Dr. Howard's specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia on that plan.

"The Dr. Howard Company, in order to get a quick introductory sale, authorizes me to sell their regular fifty cent bottles at half price, 25 cents, and, although I have sold a lot of it, and have guaranteed every package, not one has been brought back unsatisfactory.

"One great advantage of this specific," he continued, "is its small dose and convenient form. There are sixty doses in a vial that can be carried in pocket or purse, and every one has more medicinal power than a big pill or tablet or a tumbler of mineral water.

"I am still selling the specific at half-price, although I cannot tell how long I shall be able to do so, and any one who is subject to constipation, sick headache, dizziness, liver trouble, indigestion, or a general played-out condition, ought to take advantage of this opportunity. If the specific does not give them, they can come right back to my store and I will cheerfully refund their money."

Ten pieces Jamestown "Moonlight" fancy Mixtures for gowns, suits or separate skirts worth $1, [illegible] now [illegible]

1t G. W. Weaver & Son.

A lot of Pleated Lawn Waists and Suits just on hand underpriced at

1t G. W. Weaver & Son's.

GETTYSBURG DEPARTMENT STORE

SUCCESSORS TO THE L. M. ALLEMAN HARDWARE COMPANY

Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets and White Ware.

A new lot just arrived, the latest decorations, and prices right. Of special importance to the housewife is a line of Rochester Metallic Bottom Wash Boilers, just received. All guaranteed goods, from $1.35 up

For June Wedding Presents we have a fine line of Rochester Nickel Argentine Finsh Serving Dishes, better than silver for the purpose

An assortment of German Pottery Ware, in mixing bowls, pudding dishes, macaroni dishes, bean pots, etc., brown and white lined. As pretty as serviceable, from 5 cts. to 65 cts.

Hardware Department

In the Hardware Department we have all the seasonable goods, Lawn Mowers, Window Screens, Perfection Oil Range, Water Coolers, etc. Don't forget the Bargains in Screen Doors, as they are going out fast.

Buggies, Surreys, Farm Wagons and Machinery. Fine Harness a specialty.

Grocery Department

The best equipped Grocery Store in the County. We are improving it every day All fresh goods. Highest prices paid at all times for Country Produce in cash and trade.

GETTYSBURG DEPARTMENT STORE

If you condense the last ten years into paragraphs describing women's progress, one of them would be "Queen Quality" Shoes. They are the last word of fashion, and *they fit* as no other shoes have ever fitted. They retain their shape longer than any other ready-made shoe. Yet, solely because of their large sale, they cost you no more than ordinary shoes.

ECKERT'S STORE,

"ON THE SQUARE."

LADIES
Dr. LaFranco's Compound
Gives Positive Relief
Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator
[illegible] 25 Cents [illegible]
Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

For [illegible] floor of residence [illegible] ler on [illegible] modern [illegible]

The [illegible]

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

— Harry Rupp of Dayton, Ohio, and son Paul of McKeesport, are at their home on W. Middle street.

— Mrs. Shilling and daughter Mrs. John Stock, of Clearfield, visited relatives here recently.

— Bert Martin of Burlington, Iowa, after a visit to his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Martin, has returned home.

— Mrs. Frances and little son of Springfield, Ill., are with her mother Mrs. Harriet Toot.

— Mrs. Minter and daughter, former residents of this place, now of Philadelphia, are visiting friends here

— Mrs. Annie L. Flaharty on R. F. D. No. 3, near town, has a house lily which has been blooming profusely, last week at one time the plant had 46 large beautiful red lilies out at one time.

— The Xavier Institute Alumni Association will give a euchre, dancing and refreshments in Xavier Hall tomorrow night, June 6th. Admission 25 cents.

— The last game of base ball by the College team will be played with Mt. St. Marys on next Monday afternoon, June 10.

— The combined College Musical Club will give the annual Commencement Concert next Monday evening, June 10 in Brua Chapel.

— Mrs. Frank Dougherty and children of Reading are visiting relatives here.

— Misses Mary and Kate Diller of East Berlin spent last week here with relatives.

— Dr. H. L. Diehl and family have moved into their summer home on Emmitsburg road.

— Jacob B. Millar of Biglerville visited Gettysburg this week.

— Mrs. Calvin P. Culp of Harrisburg is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. H. Culp.

— John Swartz of near Mt. Joy found and returned the pocket book lost about ten days ago by Mrs. G. W. Biesecker containing $20.

— J. Cyril Eby, second son of J. W. Eby and wife, formerly of Adams county was one of 12 out of a class of 42 who successfully passed the Maryland State Board of Pharmacy.

— Mrs. V. T. Rue of Waynesboro spent Memorial Day with friends in town.

— Mrs. H. W. Thomas and son Paul of Ransom, Pa., spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Milton R. Remmel.

— Mrs. Emma Hawn of Merchantville, N. J., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Davis.

— Miss Bessie Bupp has been elected to represent the local Epworth League at the Harrisburg District Epworth League convention which meets in York next week.

— Rev. Fred Diehl will preach at Great Conewago Presbyterian church June 9 at 10:30 a. m.

— Oliver Currens will cry the sale for A. P. Lewis on June 8.

— If the weather is unfavorable on Saturday the festival of the Salem U. B. church will be held on following Monday June 10.

— Dr. Alexander O'Neal is traveling with a patient, at present they are at Saranac Lake, New York.

— Mrs. W. E. Hart of Hanover visited friends here last week.

— Mrs Gilbers Myers of Baltimore was a recent guest of Mrs. W. Sheads.

— Guyon Buehler and wife, Hon. Wm. McClean and daughter attended the wedding of their rector, Rev. E. H. True and Mrs. Fritchie in Lancaster yesterday.

E. A. Kretschman of Philadelphia spent several days last with relatives in this place.

— Miss Suddler of Eastern Shore is a guest of Mrs. Charles Comfort.

— Robert Snitzer has accepted a position as traveling salesman for a queensware house of Philadelphia and will take up his work at once.

— Calvin Hartman left on Monday for Philadelphia where he has secured a position with the Penn'a. R. R. Co.

— Robert Armor left on Saturday for Wilmington, Delaware, where he will learn steam fitting.

— The Y. W. C. T. U. will meet with Miss Louise Stahle, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Horse Thief Captured.

Early Tuesday morning of last week Howard Mummert, living on the Catharine Diehl farm, midway between New Oxford and Hampton, had a bay horse, new falling top buggy and harness stolen. There was no clue as to who committed the act but the loss was telephoned over the county and neighboring territory. Tuesday evening one Charles Stover was arrested in Carlisle and a team in his possession taken charge of. Word was sent to Mr. Mummert and in company with Constable A. A. Miller, of York Springs, and his brother-in-law, Calvin Cook, of New Oxford, a visit was made to Carlisle on Wednesday, where the stolen horse and buggy was identified, as well as the horse thief.

Charles Stover, as far as known, is a tramp and about April 1, began to work for Mr. Mummert, staying with him until Ascension Day, when he went to New Oxford. He had been trusted by Mr. Mummert when in his employment, the latter going away and leaving everything in his care. After the horse and buggy had been stolen the thief discovered the cushion seat was not in the buggy. He stopped at the barn of Nevin Harbold in Reading township and helped himself to buggy cushions.

When Mr. Mummert identified Stover at the Carlisle jail he said to him, "that was a nice trick you played me last night," and Stover replied, "well, Howard, I was full of whisky when I did it, and I must pay the penalty."

After identification had been made District Attorney John D. Keith was communicated with and Constable Miller brought Stover to this place on last Thursday, delivering him to Sheriff Colestock.

Mr. Mummert has had a series of misfortunes recently. Two weeks ago he lost by death a valuable mare. On Sunday previous to the theft of the mare a fine mule died. The horse stolen and recovered was valued at $150.

Another Murder in Fulton.

Judge S. McC. Swope will be called upon to preside in another murder trial in Fulton county, the second there in one year and the third in his district in the same time.

The tragedy involved two of the oldest and best families of Licking Creek township, Hoop and Sipes. Dr. Samuel S. Hoop was shot and instantly killed about ten o'clock on Saturday morning May 25 by Emanuel Sipes.

The dead man was a physician. He had left Fulton county when a young man, becoming a mail clerk and saving enough to take a course in medicine. He then returned to place where he was born and established a large practice. He was in his 43rd year when killed.

Emanuel Sipes who did the shooting is a young man of 28 years, a well-to-do farmer and a cousin of Assemblyman John P. Sipes.

For more than a year gossip had been rife of an intimacy between Dr. Hoop and the pretty young wife of Sipes. When the matter came to the ears of Sipes he went to the Doctor and warned him of the consequences that would follow a continuance of any such intimacy.

On the day of the tragedy Sipes learned that the Doctor had been seen with his wife and he traced the pair to a barn about a quarter of a mile from his home. As he entered the barn he discovered the Doctor and his wife on the hay mow. When his presence was noted the Doctor came toward him. Sipes then leveled a shot gun which he had in his hand and fired, the charge taking effect in the Doctor's neck, severing the jugular vein. The Doctor fell to the floor and expired instantly.

Sipes turned away, went to the home of his father and the two men drove immediately to McConnellsburg, on the way notifying a half-brother of the murdered man of what had happened. After consulting counsel at McConnellsburg Sipes surrendered himself to the Sheriff saying "I killed him. I caught him with my wife and I shot him."

The dead man had a wife and an adopted daughter and Sipes and his wife had one child.

Resolutions.

At a special meeting of Washington Camp No. 414 P. O. S. of A. held on Monday evening May 27, 1907, the following resolutions were passed on the death of Harry E. Rupp:

Whereas, An unerring Providence has permitted the cruel hand of death to remove from our Camp our dear Brother, Harry E. Rupp, and

Whereas, Camp No. 414 P. O. S. of A. in this little tribute of loving remembrance, desires to express appropriate regard and esteem for him as one of our number and the loss we deplore in his death, be it therefore

Resolved, That in his death our Camp has lost a member who was ever ready to work for the success of the Camp.

Resolved, That in Brother Rupp's death our sincere sympathies, although inadequate and ineffective to assuage the sorrow, go out to the bereaved wife and devoted friends in this saddest of all dispensations

Resolved, That a copy of these testimonials of love be sent to the family of our deceased Brother and that the same be published, and placed upon the minutes of Camp.

G. Linn Keiffer
R. C. Paxton
J. Louis Sowers,
Committee

Alumni Banquet.

Wednesday evening last the Alumni Association of the Gettysburg High School held their sixth annual banquet at the Eagle Hotel. The attendance, larger than any year [illegible], was over fifty. Emma [illegible] class of 18[illegible] and President of the Association presided as toastmaster. [illegible] Harry [illegible] Raymond [illegible] Miss [illegible] Miss Ruth Stine and Ray Weaver [illegible] Miss Helen Cope, Prof. Beck and Calvin Gilbert, [illegible]

[illegible] the banquet a business meeting was [illegible]

and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Raymond Topper, '03; Vice President, Raymond Dillfield, '05; Secretary, Miss Nellie Weaver, '04; Executive Committee, Miss Alice Williams, Miss Nellie Thorn, Maurice Baker, Miss Mary Sheads and Don Hake.

Band Concert and Festival.

The Citizens Band in order to meet the expenses of their organization will give a band concert and festival in the Diamond on next Saturday night. The band will give the musical entertainment from their stand and a portion of the Square will be roped off, where ice cream, cake and other refreshments will be served. Be sure to be there.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

REPORT

OF the condition of the CITIZEN'S TRUST COMPANY OF GETTYSBURG, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., at the close of business, May 28, 1907.

RESOURCES.

Cash on hand	$13,672 56
Checks and other cash items	115 22
Due from Banks and Bankers	23,713 21
Commercial and other paper purchased	352,757 59
Call Loans upon collateral	7,100 00
Time Loans upon collateral	28,450 00
Investment securities owned, viz:	
Judgments	3,490 76
Stocks, Bonds etc	23,336 28
Mortgages	[illegible]
Real Estate Furniture and fixtures	20,791 27
Overdrafts	496 15
Total	$545,004 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$125,000
Surplus Fund	45,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,199 08
Deposits, subject to check	90,939 59
Deposits, special	274 308 64
Due to Banks and Bankers	1,236 92
Dividends unpaid	874 50
Treasurers and certified checks outstanding	3,446 17
Total	$545,004 87
Amount of Trust Funds invested	52 337 70
Amount of Trust Funds uninvested	

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams, SS.

I, R. WM. BREAM, Treasurer of the above named Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WM. BREAM, Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of June 1907.

CHAS. W. STOCK, N. P.

CORRECT—Attest:—

GEO. W. SCHWARTZ
W. T. ZIEGLER,
W. C. SHEELY,
Directors.

d 12 3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1907, in pursuance of a writ of Fieri Facias, issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House in the Borough of Gettysburg Adams county, Pa., the following real estate property, viz:

No. 1. A LOT OF GROUND situated on the north corner of Center Square in the Borough of Bendersville, Adams county, Pa., improved with a two-story brick dwelling house, also a one-story store building attached, also a well of water.

No 2. A LOT OF GROUND in said borough adjoining property of Edward Blocher on the east, and an alley on the north, south and west, improved with a large frame weatherboarded stable and known as the Sale and Exchange Stable of H. S. Cashman.

No. 3. A LOT OF GROUND in said borough, bounded by an alley on the north and east and Carlisle street on the west, containing about ¼ of an acre and used as a garden. Seized and taken into execution as the property of Bertha K. Cashman and to be sold by me.

GEO. L. COLESTOCK,
Sheriff

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or, upon failure to comply therewith, the property will be put up again for sale.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Pa., Feb. 21st 1907.

NOTICE

THE present series of tickets will not be accepted for toll after June 30, '07. Tickets will be redeemed in cash by the gate keepers at 1 cent per coupon. Coupons not redeemable if detached from book. A new series of tickets has been issued which are on sale now.

THOS. B. KENNEDY,
Pres. Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company.
m 29 4t

THE MARKETS.

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouses, corrected weekly by J. Geo. Wolf's Sons.

Good Dry New Wheat	$ 90
New Corn	60
New Rye	50
New Oats	40

RETAIL PRICES.

Wheat Bran	1 25 per 100
Corn and Oats chop	1 25
Flour	4 00 " bbl
Western Flour	5 50 " "
Western Oats	50 " bu
Corn	50
Wheat	90 " "
Middlings	1 50 per 100
Timothy Hay	90 per 100
Rye Chop	1 50 per 100
Baled Straw	50 per 100
Baled Shavings	40 per bale

Produce at Wholesale.

Butter firm, good demand, 20 cents 1b. print; eggs market firm, 15; live fowl 10 c. market firm; calves, 5½ cts.

Produce at Retail.

Eggs—16 cents per dozen.
Butter—25 cents a pound

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs — on the head, not on the comb!

"The best kind of a testimonial — Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Ayer's

COAL

A Pittsburg publication, has recently described the properties of the United Coal Company of Pittsburgh. The article is illustrated and sets out the rise and growth of one of Pittsburgh's most successful organizations.

We shall be pleased to mail you reprint if you are interested in high grade corporation security.

JAMES S. KUHN, President — L. L. McCLELLAND, Sec'y-Treas.

MUNICIPAL & CORPORATION SECURITIES COMPANY
BANK FOR SAVINGS BUILDING
PITTSBURGH PA.
PAID UP CAPITAL $200,000.00

Represented by
T. G. FIRESTINE
Mechanicsburg, Pa.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

The Leaders

Gettysburg, - - Penn'a

June the Month of Roses and Brides

We ask consideration of "Brides to be," and their bridesmaids to a store stocked to the limit in all the wanted goods suitable for use on such an important occasion, and for every use in connection therewith. For the Going Away Gown, Wedding Gown, Receptions, Morning House Use, Church Gowns, etc. Look up your trousseau where you can find goods enough to have a choice.

Either Ready-to-Wear or Materials for Making and Fashioning by Your Dressmaker.

In fabrics for the street or traveling. We call special attention to the celebrated Jamestown, N. Y., Worsted Mills "Moonlight" Mixtures, mostly in Panama weaves of just the right weight, beautifully colored, largely in invisible Plaids and Stripes, an exceptional fabric for service as well as beauty.

75c, $1.00, $1 25, $1.50

For afternoons, church or reception, we show in every wanted color

SILKS

In Taffeta, Poie de Cygnes, Poie de Soies, and Fancies, every one under price as the market is today. The only store in the county where you can find a variety in both qualities and colors.

Black Silks in seven grades of 36 inch Taffeta alone **$1 to $1.50**

Wool Dress Goods, Chiffon Panamas, Wool Taffetas and the Voile family easily lead the others in light weight fabrics. Our stock is complete in the colors most in demand, Light Greys, Browns, Tans, Creams, Navies, Myrtles and others, Plain or Shadow Checks. Prices **75c, $1, $1.25**

Fancy Suitings for separate skirts, in great variety of qualities and colors **50c to $1.50**

All the other necessary accessories to a bride's costume outfit, for any part of either the ceremony or honey moon.

Trimming Braids and Laces of every character, so that you have to but choose your style of make, we have the garniture to complete.

The Bridal Gown. If it shall be of white, we have every suitable fabric that can possibly be dictated by your taste or purse, foreign or domestic; French Mousselines, French Organdies, French Batistes, Persian Lawns, Embroidered Swisses and others.

Laces. German Round Mesh, French Fine Mesh, English Square Mesh, Italians and Platts Val Laces in all widths and qualities, Insertings and Edges, English, French and Irish Laces in Medallions, Bands, All Overs and Edges. We have never shown a stock so well assorted.

Should you elect that your bridesmaids should wear filmy things with color, we show Printed Silk Mulls, and others, that are ravishingly beautiful, the printings look like hand paintings by artists—**50c.**

Woven Fil de Soies, soft and shimering, and most beautiful in pattern and coloring—**25 and 35c.**

Many Other Fabrics and Printings.

As we have been featuring our Ready-to-Wear Departments in our advertisements for some weeks, we here wish to call attention only to the fact that new arrivals, in all the ready-made lines, keep the assortment complete.

Do your shopping where you have the choice of a city store at much less price.

The Leaders

G. W. WEAVER & SON

Furniture Sale

But not a second-hand sale this time —however just as good for you. We find after moving our stock to temporary quarters which we are now occupying, we still have too many goods for the room we have. In order to get room we will sell all bed room suits, sideboards and extension tables at 15 and 20 per cent. off of regular price. We have in all about 30 bed room suits, 25 sideboards, 40 extension tables. These are new goods. Just came in with our spring stock. If you need either you will find these

Genuine Bargains

Chas. S. Mumper

Headquarters next door to Spangler's Dry Goods Store. We also have goods at Spangler's Music Store.

Norris L. Minter.

NOTICE OF [illegible] [illegible]

Horse for Sale. A [illegible] family driving horse, [illegible] and a good saddle [illegible] the store of Calvin Gilbert, Gettysburg Foundry.

Perfection Confections

Belle Mead Sweets

Carefully made from the choicest materials and put up in the most appetizing manner these mixtures are guaranteed to be absolutely pure and perfect in every way.

BON BONS CHOCOLATES CARAMELS

SOLD BY

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
C. WM. BEALES, Ph. G., Propr.

WM. N. MILLER
Marble Works

25 East Middle Street

[illegible] on hand, will be sold at most [illegible] prices. Good opportunity to secure Memorials in granite or marble [illegible]

Mrs. Wm. N. Miller
157 Carlisle St., Gettysburg.

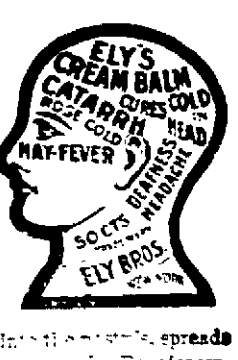
NOTICE!

EDWARD M. LIGHTNER
will continue the
ICE BUSINESS
of J. M. Minnich, taking posession in the spring and asks the continuance of his patronage

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm



[illegible] Cream Balm [illegible] spreads [illegible] 50 cents at Druggists [illegible] by mail. [illegible] Warren Street, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

[illegible] letters of [illegible] Win[illegible] [illegible] to make [illegible] claims [illegible] for settlement.

[illegible] A. THOMAS,
Administrator,
[illegible] Idaville.

Or his Attorneys,
WM. & [illegible] McCLEAN, Esqs. m 29 6t

GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

Interesting Statement by The People's Drug Store.

When a man comes into this store and calls for any particular indigestion remedy, we always give him what he asks for, but in case he leaves it to us we usually recommend Pepsikela tablets.

Here is a preparation we have been selling right over the counter for years, and from actual observation we know it must do good, and really does cure indigestion and dyspepsia or there would be a steady stream of people coming back for their money, as every 25 cent box is sold with the understanding that you must be decidedly benefited or there is nothing to pay.

You simply try Pepsikela tablets with the understanding that they will steady your nerves, improve your appetite, relieve wind belching, coated tongue, sour stomach, fullness after eating, weakened energy, and other symptoms of indigestion or The People's Drug Store is ready at any time to pay back your money without the least argument.

SEVEN year old son of Wm. H. Koerner, of Oxford township, fell from a straw stack, cutting a gash in head requiring five stitches to close.

[illegible] Pepsikela [illegible] Peoples Drug Store.

BENJAMIN FAUTHER of Abbottstown has undergone an operation for cataract of the eye.

Bert Baroer, Elton, Wis., says "I have only taken 2 packages of Kidney and Bladder Pill and they have done for me more than any other medicine has ever done. I am still taking the pills as I want a perfect cure." Mr Baroer refers to DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, which are unequaled for backache, weak kidneys inflammation of the bladder and all urinary troubles. A weeks treatment for 25c Sold by Peoples Drug Store.

A cow of Mrs. Zeliah Reed of Bendersville choked to death on potatoes last week.

Will Cure Consumption

A. A. Herren, Finch, Ark., writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar is the best preparation for coughs, colds and lung trouble. I know that it has cured consumption in the first stages." You never heard of any one using Foley's Honey and Tar and not being satisfied. Peoples Drug Store.

Mrs. M. D. FEISER of New Oxford has an exceptionally fine bed of pansies in her yard, some flowers 2 1-2 inches in diameter.

CHARMING WOMEN.

Nothing lends more to personal charm than a clear rosy skin and nothing is so sure to free the skin from moth spots, sallowness and the effects of chronic constipation as the Dainty Laxakola tonic tablets 25 cents. The People's Drug Store

T. C. GRIFFIN huckster of Hamilton township lost a $125 horse by death from indigestion.

A Lesson in Health

Healthy kidneys filter the impurities from the blood, and unless they do this good health is impossible. Foley's Kidney Cure makes sound kidneys and will positively cure all forms of kidney and bladder disease. It strengthens the whole system. Peoples Drug Store.

DR. H. B. HOECHST of East Berlin has bought an Auto., the fourth owned in that town.

A prompt, pleasant, good remedy for coughs and colds, is Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup. It is especially recommended for babies and children but good for every member of the family. It contains no opiates and does not constipate. Contains honey and tar and tastes nearly as good as maple syrup. Children like it. Sold by Peoples Drug Store.

THE team of Mr. Hoke of near Bittinger ran away last week scattering a load of lumber for a long distance along the road.

Mothers lose their dread for "that terrible second summer" when they have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house. Nature's specific for bowel complaints of every sort.

THE Dr. White property of Hampton has been sold to J. B. Crist for $1425.

For scratches, burns, cuts, insect bites and the many little hurts common to every family, DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is the best remedy. It is soothing, cooling, clean, and healing. Be sure you get DeWitt's. Sold by Peoples Drug Store.

THE Heidlersburg creamery is about ready to start operation.

A man who is in perfect health, so he can do an honest day's work when necessary, has much for which he should be thankful. Mr. L. C. Rodgers, of Branchton, Pa., writes that he was not unable to work, but he couldn't stoop over to tie his own shoes. Six bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure made a new man of him. He says, "Success to Foley's Kidney Cure." Peoples Drug Store.

CHARLES WOLF of Latimore is of the opinion that $250 damage has been done his large strawberry patch by the cold weather.

If you will make inquiry it will be a revelation to you how many succumb to kidney or bladder troubles in one form or another. If the patient is not beyond medical aid, Foley's Kidney Cure will cure. It never disappoints. Peoples Drug Store.

FRANCIS M. LINGG of near Bonneauville lost a good horse by death.

Cured Hemorrhages of the Lungs

Several years since I was [illegible] badly affected that I was [illegible] hemorrhages. Charles [illegible] I took three bottles [illegible] and to take [illegible] my lungs are [illegible] I recommend [illegible] lungs, and prevents [illegible]

M. O'MAD

TRAVERS & CO.

(Copyright, 1907, by Medical Newspaper Syndicate.)

The management of Travers & Co., New York, had a branch in Paris for twenty years, when Travers himself, after looking over old accounts, noticed something wrong.

The next steamer sailing for Havre carried with her Thomas Agnew, the firm's bookkeeper. He was provided with all proper credentials, and his instructions were to give the Paris books a thorough overhauling. He was to interview the head of the French firm first. This he did soon after reaching Paris.

"I hardly expected you, but I am glad that you are here," was his greeting. "It is true that the business has fallen off, and it has been a source of anxiety to me. We seem to be doing as much as ever, but the sales show less and less. I cannot suspect any of my employees. The bookkeeper is the one man who could juggle the figures, and he is purely fresh. He has been with us for years past and is as [illegible] as well [illegible]."

[illegible] "There is anything [illegible] in his department."

[illegible] Dubois, who was a man of the bookkeeper, [illegible] for a few weeks. He refused to take it. First Agnew could see no objection and was told to go ahead. He was taken to the office and introduced and his errand stated. To his agreeable disappointment Dubois gave him a cordial welcome and offered every assistance in his power. He would be only too glad to have his books looked over and verified. His frankness and eagerness were a set back to Agnew, but a day was appointed for the commencement of the work. No man could have set out to render himself more agreeable than the French bookkeeper did. He first invited Agnew to his home to dinner. It was a modest little cottage, plainly furnished and evidently economically managed. There were a wife and two children, and the family appeared to be happy and contented.

Agnew had made up his mind that Dubois was certainly living on his income and was a man of steady habits when his wife happened to mention during the momentary absence of the husband that she would be entirely happy if Claude did not have to remain at the office so late three or four nights in the week. As a matter of fact, the office always closed at 5:30 p. m., and Agnew was made uneasy by the remarks. Dubois made arrangements to show the American certain sights the next evening, and they were together for several hours. At a cafe where they stopped for a last drink Agnew, who had taken very little during the evening and who called for a mild glass on this occasion, suddenly found the room whirling round and round with him and finally pitched forward on the floor and became unconscious. When he came to some time during the next day he was ill and found that he had been robbed and was clothed in the garb of a workingman. He was also a prisoner in a cellar so dark that he could not see across it. There were a pitcher of water and a loaf of bread beside him. He drank of the water and slept for hours.

When he awoke again the effects of the drug were gone, and he explored his prison, to discover that it had only one small window, and that looked out on a back yard and was heavily barred. There had been stairs leading up to a door, but they had been removed. No sounds reached him from above, and the noises from the street were muffled.

An hour later a man thrust a ladder down and brought more bread and water. He was armed with a knife and refused to answer any questions. The American coaxed, threatened and tried to bribe, but the man was firm. Three times a day for the next ten days he brought bread and water, but never anything else. Then one evening he left the ladder behind him when he ascended, as if by an oversight, and after waiting for an hour Agnew crept up, to find the door open. He had no trouble in leaving the house, which was without tenants and situated in a slum street. The man hadn't a penny in money, and his suit was old and ragged. When he accosted a gendarme he was ordered to move on. He moved on and told his story again and again and at length was arrested and locked up. In the morning the police judge was about to commit Agnew as a vagrant when he asked that the head of the firm be sent for. This was done, and of course the prisoner was soon at liberty. He could not guide the police to the street where he had been held prisoner, but a visit to the home of Dubois explained everything. He had abandoned his family eight days previously. In a day or two it was shown that for five years he had maintained three separate establishments, and in two of them he had passed for a single man. Instead of being a man of steady habits, he was a regular rounder. Instead of being a man of probity, a brief examination of his books showed that he had stolen $80,000 from the firm in six years. If Claude expect from prison his [illegible]

[illegible]

Catarrh

To prove unquestionably, and beyond any doubt, that Catarrh of the nose and throat can be cured, I am furnishing patients through druggists, small free Trial Boxes of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. I do this because I am so certain, that Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure will bring actual substantial help. Nothing certainly, is so convincing as a physical test of any article of real, genuine merit. But that article must possess true merit, else the test will condemn, rather than advance it. Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure is a snow white, healing antiseptic balm, put up in beautiful nickel capped glass jars at 50c. Such soothing agents as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., are incorporated into a velvety, cream like Petrolatum, imported by Dr. Shoop from Europe. If Catarrh of the nose and throat has extended to the stomach, then by all means, also use internally, Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Stomach distress, a lack of general strength, bloating, belching, biliousness, bad taste, etc. surely call for Dr. Shoop's Restorative.

For uncomplicated catarrh only of the nose and throat nothing else, however, need be used but

Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

THE York Springs Tennis Club is being reorganized and its court put in shape.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for Piles, and it's action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or bleeding piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by People's Drug Store.

JOHN and George Myers of York Springs gigged 3 eels in Gardner's run one night recently.

A Fortunate Texan

Mr. W. Goodloe, of 107 St. Louis St. Dallas, Tex., says: "In the past year I have become acquainted with Dr. King's New Life Pills, and no cathartic I ever before tried so effectually disposes of malaria and biliousness." They don't gripe. 25c. at Peoples Drug Store.

ISAAC MYERS has sold his Bendersville property to Harry Raffensperger of New York City for $1650.

He Fired the Stick.

"I have fired the walking stick I've carried over 40 years, on account of a sore that resisted every kind of treatment, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; that has healed the sore and made me a happy man," writes John Garret, of North Mills, N. C. Guaranteed for Piles, Burns, etc., by People's Drug Store, druggists, 25c.

EDWARD FOHL bought the 11 acre property of Joseph Wolf, dec'd near Bendersville for $500.

W. R. Ward, of Dyersburg, Tenn., writes: "This is to certify that I have used Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup for chronic constipation, and it has proven, without a doubt, to be a thorough, practical remedy for this trouble, and it is with pleasure I offer my conscientious reference." Peoples Drug Store.

W. T. SPANGLER of East Berlin has erected windmill on farm of Lewis Feiser in Reading township.

Only one remedy in the world that will at once stop itchiness of the skin in any part of the body: Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

ALBERT CRIST has bought the Jacob A. Denther home at Heidlerburg.

WHEN you feel the need of a pill take a DeWitt's Little Early Riser Small pill, safe pill, sure pill. Easy to take—pleasant and effective. Drives away headaches. Sold by People's Drug Store.

MCSHERRYSTOWN won the first series of checker games between that place and East Berlin.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MR. and Mrs. John Valentine of Oxford township were discharged after a hearing before Justice Lilly, charged with carrying concealed weapons and assault.

'Tisn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen.

$100 REWARD, $100.—The readres of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure if taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

100 SHAD were recently caught in Conowago creek five miles from the Susquehanna, recalling the time shad came up the creek as far as East Berlin before the days of large mill dams.

Can't be perfect health without pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood. Tones and invigorates the whole system.

Contracting Wanted.

I am located in Gettysburg prepared to devote myself to business of contracting and repair work. I can point to such buildings as Meade High School, new Dormitory at College and many other buildings which I erected under contract. I respectfully ask for a share of the public patronage.

Merville E. Stallsmith.

[illegible]

The Magic No. 3.

Number three is a wonderful mascot for Geo. H. Parris, of Cedar Grove, Me., according to a letter which reads. "After suffering much with liver and kidney trouble, and becoming greatly discouraged by the failure to find relief, I tried Electric Bitters, and as a result I am a well man to-day. The first bottle relieved and three bottles completed the cure. Guaranteed best on earth for stomach, liver and kidney troubles, by People's Drug Store, druggists. 50c.

A seven year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Crook, of Tyrone township, killed a black snake 5 1-2 feet long.

BEAUTY MORE THAN SKIN DEEP.

Every one who wants a good healthy color, and a clear skin free from biliousness, sluggish liver, and chronic constipation should get a package of Dainty Laxakola tonic tablets, nature's sweet restorer.

WM. HELTZEL, of New Oxford, has gone back to railroading, having had 18 years of experience prior to moving to New Oxford.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A horse of H. W. Smith, of Oxford township, broke a front leg. The fracture was adjusted and is healing and it is hoped that the animal will again be of service.

I will mail you free, to prove merit samples of my Dr. Shoop's Restorative, and my book on either Dyspepsia, The Heart or The Kidneys. Troubles of the stomach, Heart or Kidneys, are merely symptoms of a deeper ailment. Don't make the common error of treating symptoms only. Symptom treatment is treating the result of your ailment, and not the cause. Weak Stomach nerves—the inside nerves—means Stomach Weakness, always. And the Heart, and Kidneys as well, have their controlling or inside nerves. Weaken these nerves, and you inevitably have weak vital organs. Here is where Dr. Shoop's Restorative has made its fame. No other remedy even claims to treat the "inside nerves." Also for bloating, biliousness, bad breath or complexion, use Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Write me to-day for sample and free Book. Dr Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Restorative is sold by People's Drug Store.

THIEVES carried off 35 chickens of Wm. H. Stock's, of Mt. Pleasant township.

There is no case of indigestion, no matter how irritable or how obstinate that will not be speedily relieved by the use of Kodol, the main factor in curing the stomach of any disorder is rest, and the only way to get rest is to actually digest the food for the stomach itself. Kodol will do it. It is a scientific preparation of vegetable acids containing the very same juices found in a healthy stomach. It conforms to the pure Food and Drugs Law. Sold by Peoples Drug Store.

JOS. B. WEAVER, of New Oxford, in addition to having eye ball struck by a piece of steel, had the palm of a hand torn by a nail.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

CHARLES J. GRIEST, of near York Springs, expects 1200 lbs. of wool from his large flock of sheep.

"This little pig went to market" doesn't amuse tonight.
Baby's not well: what's the matter, her dear little cheeks are so white:
Poor little tummy is aching, nauty old pain go away.
Cascasweet mother must give her, then she'll be bright as the day.
It is sold here by Peoples Drug Store.

MCSHERRYSTOWN recently enjoyed a race between an auto and a runaway team.

A LITTLE son of J. L. Staub of Berlin Junction was taken to a Baltimore hospital on account of spinal trouble.

Free for Catarrh, just to prove merit, a Trial size box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Let me send it now. It is a snow white, creamy, healing, antiseptic balm. Containing such healing ingredients as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it gives instant and lasting relief to Catarrh of the nose and throat. Make the free test and see for yourself what this preparation can and will accomplish. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50 cents. Sold by People's Drug Store.

WM. HAVERBERGER of Menallen township, had to have two of his fingers amputated on account of injuries received in shingle saw.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

FRANK LAWRENCE of Mt. Rock has been taken to York for an operation for injury received two years ago by fall from a load of hay.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A KILOWATT HOUR

THE electrical engineers of the lighting plant of Loughborough, England has recently published a little list showing the inhabitants what a kilowatt hour of electricity will do for them. Our readers can develop such an idea or table for themselves. Some of the performances are a little vague, but the list as a whole is quite striking and ingenius:

Saw 300 feet of timber (deal).
Clean 5000 knives.
Keep your feet warm for five hours.
Clean 75 pairs of boots.
Clip 2 horses.
Warm your curling tongs every day in the year for 3 minutes and twice on Sundays.
Warm your shaving water every morning for a month.
Give you 1550 impressions on a Bremner royal printing machine.
Run a mechanical seive for 2 hours.
Run an electric clock for 10 years.
Iron 30 silk hats.
Light 8000 cigars.
Knead 8 sacks of flour into dough.
Fill and cork 250 dozen pint bottles.
Supply all the air required by an ordinary church organ for one service.
Pump 100 gallons of water, or other liquid, to a height of 25 feet
Run a plate-polishing machine for 21 hours.
Run an electric piano for 10 hours.
Lift 3 1-2 tons 75 feet in 1 minutes.
Give you 3 Turkish light baths.
Keep four domestic irons in use for an hour.
Keep you warm in bed for 32 hours.
Warm all the beds in the house, by a warming pan, for a fortnight.
Give you a fire in your bedroom for an hour while you are dressing or undressing.
Boil 9 kettles, each holding 2 pints of water.
Cook 15 chops in 15 minutes.
Run a small ventilating fan for 21 hours.
Run a large ventilating fan for 6 hours.
Keep your breakfast warm for 5 hours.
Run a sewing machine for 21 hours.
Carry your dinner upstairs every day for a week.
Carry you 30 times from the bottom of the house to the top, 80 feet each journey.
Keep your coffee pot warm at the breakfast table every day for a week.
Carry you 3 miles in an electric brougham.—Electric World.

Keystone E. L. H. & P. Co.

Why Should You Pay Your Money To Foreign Insurance Companies

When you have the opportunity to help make

The Gettysburg Mutual

One of the best and safest companies to insure in. The company is in fine condition, and any of the following gentlemen will issue you a policy:

W. C. Sheely, Pres., Gettysburg
T. G. Neely, V. Pres. York Springs
W. T. Ziegler, Treas., Gettysburg
S. B. Gochenour, Bendersville
W. E. Kapp, Secretary, Biglerville
J. U. Neely, Fairfield
Geo. W. Schwartz, Cashtown
V. H. Lilly, McSherrystown.
Geo. H. Klingle, New Oxford.
Howard Blocher, Littlestown
C. H. Dattera, Littlestown
Jos. Felix, Fairplay
H. J. Sneeringer, Gettysburg
S. Miley Miller, Hampton.
Isaac H. Hoechst, East Berlin.

Gettysburg Ice and Storage Co.

The Gettysburg Ice and Storage Company has resumed operations and will deliver ice guaranteed to be absolutely pure and free from germs and filth. The patronage of the public is solicited. Place orders with

R. S. HARNISH, Manager.

Local Telephone

Three Ways

There is no possible motive for buying any other paint than the least-gallons least-money paint.

DEVOE.

It costs less when you buy it: costs doubly less when you pay your painter his wages: costs trebly less when you don't have to paint at all a few years hence. A large and complete stock always on hand. Also

White Lead, Oils and Painter's Supplies.

T. J. WINEBRENNER'S

STOVE AND PAINT STORE

257 Baltimore St Gettysburg.

Western Maryland R. R.

Nov. 25. 1906.

Trains leave Gettysburg daily except Sunday as follows:

8.55 a. m. for all B. & H. Div. points, also York and Balto.

9.57 a. m. for Fairfield, Hagerstown Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Shippensburg, Hancock, Cumberland, Elkins.

5.35 p. m. for all B. & H. Division points, also Baltimore.

4.45 p. m. York and Intermediate points.

6.35 p. m. for B. & H. Div Points to Highfield, also Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and Hancock.

Sunday train leaves Gettysburg for York and intermediate points at 4.45 p. m.

A. Robertson, Gen. Mgr. F. M. Howell, G. P. A.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Barred Rocks

Special mating $1.00 per setting.
Colony mating $3.00 per hundred

C. A. HERSHEY, Gettysburg Pa., R. D. 5

The Compiler is a delight to read easy to fold, pages trimmed and paste together.

THE NEW IDEA KENNEDY'S LAXATIVE COUGH SYRUP HONEY AND TAR

Moves the Bowels

THE ORIGINAL LAXATIVE

HUBER'S DRUG STORE

Now occupies New Room Next Door.

Handsomely Furnished
Increased Facilities
New Soda Fountain

Come See Us In the

NEW ROOM

Do You Need

Lumber, Building, Material, Patent Wall Plaster, Roofing, Slate, Terra Cotta Tiling, Prepared Coke, Portland and Rosedale Cement Coal or Fire Wood?

GO TO

J. O. Blocher

Railroad and Carlisle Streets

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN

The Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Comp'y

HOME OFFICE GETTYSBURG

D. P. M'PHERSON, President
C. G. BEALES, Vice Pres.
G. H. BUEHLER, Secretary.
J. ELMER MUSSELMAN, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

H. C. Picking	Gettysburg
J. W. Taughinbaugh	Hunterstown
I. S. Miller	East Berlin
C. G. Beales	York Springs
J. D. Neiderer	McSherrystown
D. R. Musselman	Fairfield
Abia Snucker	Littlestown
C. L. Longsdorf	Flora Dale
Harvey A. Scott	Gettysburg

F3 '04-1yr

Style is to Clothes What The Sparkle Is To a Jewel

WHY NOT HAVE THE SPARKLE

The fall styles are neat and add to the appearance for well tailored suits. We have them now and invite you to inspect them when you are ready for your fall suit.

SELIGMAN AND BREHM

Merchant Tailors.

Gettysburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ANDREW J. FINK'S ESTATE.—Letters of Administration on estate Andrew J. Fink, late of the township of Menallen, Adams Co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. S. ORNER,
Administrator,
Arendtsville.

Or his Attorney,
Wm. Hersh, Esq. m11

A SURE sign of spring and warm weather is the fizz of The People's Drug Store Soda Fountain. a 17 tf

HORTICULTURISTS MEET.

Talk Among Practical Fruit Men of New Jersey.

Following the usual custom, numerous practical questions were asked at the recent annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural society, and they were answered by the members out of their own experiences.

In reply to the query, "What is the best blackberry to grow for market?" Mr. Lovett said the Ward is very similar to Mersereau, but is much the better to grow, as it is much more prolific than the Mersereau and is the best one to grow for commercial purposes.

As to apple blight, Mr. Bancroft believed it is not as fatal as pear blight, but is said to be of the same kind.

Question: "Has any one cultivated the huckleberry?" Mr. Black stated that no one has ever cultivated it, but there is no reason why this should not be done, as in the case of any other fruit.

"What is the best way to eradicate curculios?" Mr. Baird said they may be checked by shaking or jarring off and destroying the insects. This should be done each morning. Mr. Whitehead said, "We have found that by spraying with paris green and bordeaux we get rid of a great many."

"When should spraying for the codling moth be done?" Mr. Bancroft stated, "In apple growing we spray as soon as the bloom falls and again in two weeks. On late apples we spray late in July to catch the late crop of moths." Mr. Collins advised, "Do not spray when the tree is in full bloom, as it will kill the bees."

To keep Kieffer pears from being cloudy, the only way, according to Mr. Hofster, is to keep the trees open. This, however, is very hard to do. As soon as the tree is laden with fruit it becomes compact and excludes the air. A free circulation of air will prevent this trouble in a measure.

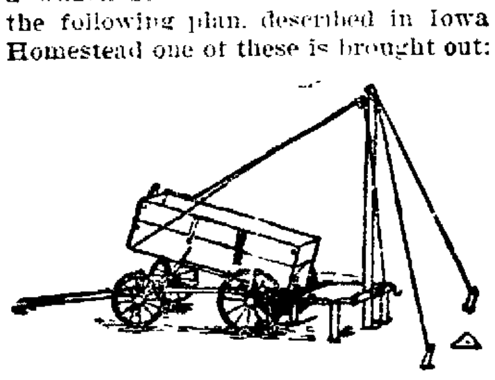
The question of "the best methods of preventing ripe rot in peaches" brought the information from Mr. Baird that J. H. Hale goes through his orchard and gathers all the affected fruit and limbs and removes them from the orchard. Mr. Brown said bordeaux mixture has been found to check ripe rot, and plums on which sodium benzoid was used were left free from rot.

Orlando Harrison said that the York Imperial and Grimes' Golden apples have been found the most profitable on the western shore of Maryland.

A LIFTING DEVICE.

An Arrangement For Removing a Wagon Box to a Platform.

There are various ways of removing a wagon box from the trucks, and in the following plan, described in Iowa Homestead one of these is brought out:



REMOVING THE WAGON BOX.

The upright pole is 4 by 4 by 14 feet and is set several feet in the ground, so that it will be firm enough in its position to stand the strain which is required of it. The platform on which the rear end of the wagon box rests when it is to be raised from the wagon may be made any height so as to suit the height of the trucks. Two guy wires should be attached to the pole a foot or so from its top and be secured eight or ten feet in the rear of the platform. The rope which is used to do the lifting is attached at one end of the upright pole near its upper end. From there it continues on to a pulley hooked in a rope which passes around the front end of the wagon box, then back over a pulley in the top of the pole and down to a windlass at the rear end of the platform. When the wagon box is in its final position on the platform, it should stand upright and should be left attached to the rope, so that it cannot be blown down in case of winds.

Experience With Manure Spreader.

My experience with the manure spreader teaches me that the modern method of applying manure to land is far in advance of the old practice, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. In applying manure with the spreader it is put on uniformly, and all parts of the field are equally benefited. When the manure was dumped in piles, it frequently happened that the work of spreading was postponed for some time and the result was that much of the fertilizing value of the manure leached out or was lost through fermentation. The [illegible] only saves the [illegible] [illegible] utes it even.

Elberta Peaches.

We find [illegible] growers are [illegible] [illegible] If we were planting [illegible] orchard we would plant [illegible] white fleshed sorts, [illegible] in the near future [illegible] demand than the yellow [illegible] buyer, knowing [illegible] of varieties, will consider all yellow fleshed peaches poor because the Elberta is.—Practical Farmer.

A Safe and Sure Cough Cure.

Kemp's Balsam

Does not contain Opium, Morphine, or any other narcotic or "habit-forming" drug.

There is no Narcotic in Kemp's Balsam.

Nothing of a poisonous or harmful character enters into its composition.

This clean and pure cough cure cures coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It has saved thousands from consumption.

It has saved thousands of lives.

A 25c. bottle contains 40 doses.

At all druggists', 25c., 50c. and $1.

Don't accept anything else.

TO IMPROVE YOUR COMPLEXION

Clear up your skin, and be free from pimples moth spots, sallowness and chronic constipation, use Laxakola tablets. Trial size 5 cents.

Ask [illegible] "Complexion Secrets" [illegible]

The People's Drug Store, Gettysburg, Pa.

D. A. THOMAS
NOTARY PUBLIC
Idaville.

Having taken out a Notary Public commission I have opened my office in Idaville, Pa. I am in authority to execute pension vouchers and all other pension papers, prepare and take acknowledgements to deeds, mortgages, bonds, releases and all other legal papers of every kind. I have larger authority as Notary to execute legal papers than I had as justice of the peace and I will bring to the discharge of my duties as Notary my experience of 16 years as a justice. I kindly solicit the patronage of the public.

REUBEN H. CULP
141 EAST YORK STREET.
PAPER-HANGER and DECORATOR

Have just received a large and varied stock of

WALL PAPER

In all the Latest Styles
To be Sold at Lowest Prices

Paper hanging done on short notice and in a workmanlike manner. a22.tf

DRUGS

WHEN YOUR DOCTOR PRESCRIBES he expects that his prescription will be filled with

Pure Drugs.

Naturally he expects they will be filled here.

L. M. Buehler,

—Successor to—
A. D. BUEHLER & CO.,
—GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

J. Geo. WOLF'S SONS,
LIMITED.

Successors to J. Geo. Wolf & Sons,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT, FEEDS,

&c. Also a large assortment of

LUMBER and COAL.

We now solicit a continuance of all old customers of the house and the public generally. We pay the cash for all our goods and we sell FOR THE CASH. Oct. 17, '87. tf

AUDITOR'S NOTCIE

THE auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County to dispose of exceptions and report distribution of balance on the first and final account of Mrs. Sarah C. Corrigan, Executrix of will of Mrs. Mary V. Lady, late of McSherrystown, dec'd, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1907, at 10.30 a. m. at his office in the Compiler Building on Baltimore St., Gettysburg, Pa.

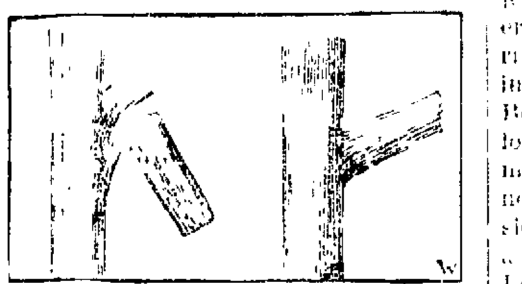
WM. McCLEAN,
Auditor.

CORRECT PRUNING.

The Right and Wrong Way Illustrated and Described.

The question frequently arises when to prune. Among the earlier horticulturists this question was often answered as follows: Prune when your knife is sharp. This is a comparatively safe method to follow with some plants, but where the problem involves the management of extensive commercial plantations it is not so easy to prune in this miscellaneous fashion, remarks New England Homestead. The work must necessarily be done at some particular season and carried on in a systematic manner after some definite plan.

With most orchardists and gardeners pruning can best be done during the winter or early spring months, and where the object is the removal of small branches this season is undoubtedly quite as satisfactory as any other. In fact, pruning during late



PROPER AND IMPROPER PRUNING.

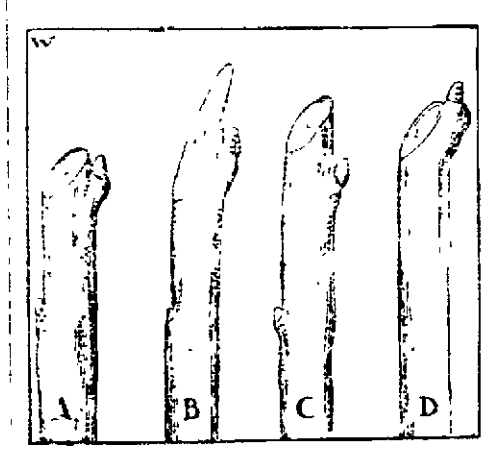
spring, about the time or just previous to the beginning of growth, is particularly advantageous with the peach, because at that season, as a rule, all injury to the annual growth from winter killing will be apparent, and the pruner can take advantage of this to remove all dead or injured branches and at the same time modify his plan so as to leave a maximum quantity of wood in order to secure a profitable crop of fruit, which might not be possible were the usual practice of removing half the annual growth followed [illegible].

With apple and pear, which suffer less from winter killing, the annual pruning can as well be done in March or the month as at any other season. With the plum, however, which is likely to [illegible] a heavy flow of sap if the pruning is delayed until late in the season, it is undoubtedly best to do the pruning [illegible] the late fall and early winter months.

When the pruning involves the removal of annual growth rather than large branches, the cut should invariably be made immediately above a bud, as shown in the first figure at A. Never cut as indicated at B, C and D. All wounds that are made should be left smooth—that is, if it is necessary to use a saw in removing a large branch the cut surface should be left smooth and clean, particularly around the edges.

To obtain best results in removing large branches two cuts should be made—that is, the branch should be sawed off eighteen or twenty inches above the point of its origin to prevent splitting down and tearing off a considerable portion of the bark. After the weight of the branch has been lessened by cutting away the main part a second cut can be made and the stub held in position until the cut is completed. This prevents the splitting down and tearing of the bark which are likely to result from the careless removal of large branches.

The evil results of splitting can be overcome frequently by cutting first on



WRONG AND RIGHT WAY.

the under side of the limb and then upon the upper side, as shown in the second figure, so that the breaking of the tissue occurs near the middle of the wound instead of at one side. When this is the case, tearing and splitting seldom occur.

Hornless Cattle.

The time will come when horned cattle will be bred only as curiosities or for show purposes, as fancy breeds of poultry are now. The advantages of the hornless are so many that the horns [illegible]

[illegible]

"I promise [illegible] the word [illegible]"

"Ah! [illegible] better [illegible] and bring him with you."

None Left.

"A college education," declared the enthusiast, "brings out all that is good in a boy."

"Yes," assented William's father, "and in Bill's case I wish a little of it could have stayed in."—Cleveland Press.

A Compromised Fee

[Original.]

In antebellum days Oliver Otis, a young lawyer just admitted to practice, being physically delicate, concluded to take up his residence in Louisiana, where the climate is less rigorous than in the north. The slavery agitation was on, and the northerner found making an easy living, socially or professionally, hard work. But there is one field in which at the age of twenty-three politics is never shown—the field of love. Otis met Antoinette Le Bert, the daughter of a sugar planter, met, and their hearts fused as readily as if there was no war cloud gathering between their respective sections.

But, while Antoinette's father had no objection to Otis on account of being a northerner, he had serious objections to him on account of his poverty, for the young man on his arrival at his new home had not $100 in the world. Nevertheless Mr. Le Bert was friendly to his daughter's lover, probably because Otis was too manly to pay court to a girl he was not able to marry. Indeed, Otis considered marriage with Miss Le Bert as impossible as did her father. Mr. Le Bert gave him what little law business he had and was impressed with the ingenious methods the young man employed to gain his ends.

One day Mr. Le Bert placed a collection for a goodly sum in the lawyer's hands and in doing so said to him:

"Le Grand Bouvier, who owes me this debt, is a fire eater of the worst kind. He hates a northerner as he hates snakes. He is a duelist, a dead shot, and has killed several men under the code duello. There is no lawyer hereabout who will take the collection. The amount is $13,000. If you will find a way to force or persuade him to pay it you shall have half for a fee. But remember you must exercise the greatest care not to offend him, for if you do he will challenge you, and if you refuse him satisfaction sentiment here will be against you, and you will have to go elsewhere. Besides, I do not care to antagonize Le Grand Bouvier myself—not that I fear him, but we southerners consider it beneath us to press a claim for debt, especially from one of our own class."

Otis took the papers in the case and said that he would look into it. He neither spoke to Mr. Le Bert about it nor Mr. Le Bert to him till one morning a week later when the client rushed into Otis' office with a letter in his hand and threw it down before him. It read:

> Sir—I have received an insulting letter from a young gutter snipe from the north demanding payment of my indebtedness to you, in which he uses the word "deadbeat" and accuses me of having obtained your property under "false pretenses." I desire to know if you assume responsibility for the puppy's insults. I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,
>
> LE GRAND BOUVIER.

Le Bert expected to see Otis pale when he read the letter, but he did not. He wrote on the face of it:

> My note was written without the knowledge of Mr. Le Bert, and I alone am responsible for it. OLIVER OTIS.

Handing it back to Le Bert, he resumed the work at which he was engaged as if nothing unusual had occurred.

"Are you aware," asked Le Bert, "what this means?"

"Perfectly."

"Very well. If you want to get a hole in you, go ahead."

That evening a gentleman with very black hair and eyes who spoke softly the creole dialect called upon Otis with a demand for satisfaction on the part of Bouvier. Otis asked if he would be expected to fight under the Louisiana code. The visitor said that his principal was so enraged that he would fight under any code, whereupon Otis said that in some states the code especially stipulated that there should be no meeting between two persons wherein one owed the other money; that he was personally interested in the debt due from Mr. Bouvier, therefore his challenger was his debtor. He could not accept any challenge from Mr. Bouvier until the debt had been paid.

The visitor departed, and nothing more was heard of the affair for ten days, when Mr. Le Bert received a check for the full amount of his claim with interest. The payment had not been made five minutes when Mr. Bouvier's second called at Otis' office. Mr. Le Bert came in at the same moment with the check. The second [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] among the [illegible] that [illegible] cases on shares. [illegible] finally [illegible] Miss Le Bert [illegible] Le Grand Bouvier [illegible] time of [illegible]

[illegible] ANTHONY [illegible]

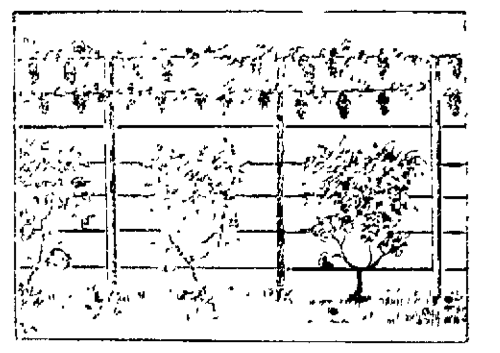
TRAINING TOMATOES.

How the Largest Crop Can Be Grown Free From Rot.

In regard to the production of large crops of tomatoes a New Jersey grower describes his practice in Rural New Yorker and says: "I have been asked personally to [illegible] tomatoes by growers in the [illegible]. If tomatoes are grown [illegible] there is no need [illegible] I can grow the largest [illegible]. My method is as follows:

"All the tomatoes are under the grapevines on the three lower wires, the lower one being from three and one-half to four feet from the ground. As fast as the tomatoes are set and the vines are large enough they are tied on the three sets of wires, the lower wire about twelve inches above the ground. I use growers' cotton twine [illegible] white [illegible]

"The [illegible] are seven feet above ground and set thirty feet apart



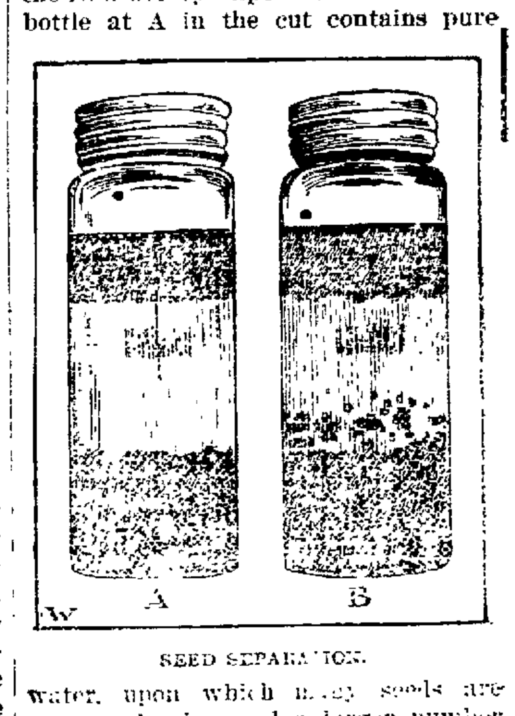
TOMATO VINES ON GRAPE TRELLIS.

in rows, [illegible] at each end of the field. Two wires only are used for growing grapes. All vines are tied in spring on lower wire about six feet from the ground. The upper wire is run on top of posts, for the fruit canes to be fastened to in order to keep the wind from breaking the canes off. In early summer all vines are summer pruned, all weak or useless vines rubbed off until all fine large bunches are set and bagged. After that all vines are kept cut, only enough left to ripen the grapes properly. Plenty of air is left between grapes and tomatoes. I can assure you it is a beautiful sight to see two totally different crops growing on the same row.

"The diagram above shows grapes and tomatoes grown on the same rows. The tomatoes grow no higher than the fourth wire from the bottom, which is four feet from the ground. The grapevines are tied to the fifth wire and then grow up and fall over the top wire. All the wires are fastened by cut wire staples. Grapevines are set about fourteen feet apart, rows about nine to ten feet apart. Strawberries are grown between the rows, about four rows of berries between each two rows of grapes."

Simple Test For Small Seeds.

The gravity method of seed separation here illustrated is the old time practice of "brining" wheat, barley, oats, etc., before sowing, but applied to seeds of much smaller size, such as tomato and eggplant seeds. As used at the New Jersey experiment station, the bottle at A in the cut contains pure



SEED SEPARATION.

water, upon which many seeds are seen as floating and a larger number at the bottom. These light, floating seeds are to be rejected. In the bottle at B is a 20 per cent solution of common salt (a very thin sirup would have done as well), in which eggplant seeds that sank in pure water were placed, with the result that many remain at the top and thereby may be easily separated and thrown away.

Tried and Found Profitable.

The Vermont experiment station has found a large gain in the use of bordeaux mixture as a spray to prevent the early blight of potatoes. For more than [illegible] years the station has [illegible] and has always found [illegible] a profitable [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] grows [illegible] proportion [illegible] on the [illegible] is dry, [illegible] It is [illegible] that [illegible] as a last resort [illegible] best way [illegible] fodder is to buy [illegible] In some cases farmers use [illegible] and try to reclean the seed before sowing. If the [illegible] gets started in a field the best plan to get rid of it is to scatter straw over the alfalfa stubble and burn the whole field. This does not injure the alfalfa, but kills the dodder and other noxious weeds.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

VALLEY PERSONALS.

Buchanan Valley. June 3.—Mrs. Annie Dillon spent last Saturday in Gettysburg.

William Becker, wife and daughters spent a few days with Mrs. Becker's mother, Mrs. Julia Wingert recently. His son Daniel was also a visitor on his way to Waynesboro, where he hopes to obtain employment in the shops.

Miss Harriet Stover of Cashtown is spending some time with Mrs. A. D. Kuhn and Mrs. John F. Cole.

The weather is cold and stormy for the last of May.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending the dedication of Corpus Christi church in Chambersburg on May 30. A large number of the members of St. Ignatius church in the Valley attended the dedication and also the mission held by the fathers of St. Vincent De Paul of Germantown, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Allen Kane and little daughter Mary spent a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kimple.

Miss Eva Kane of near Arendtsville was a recent visitor at Henry Kimple's.

John Irwin, Sr., spent a day at Dr. J. T. Rothrock's at the sanitarium near Mt. Alto last week.

Albert Cole's family attended the Decoration at Arendtsville.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cole attended the Decoration in Chambersburg.

Paul Becker was at Jacob J. Kohl's the past week and also at A. W. Cole's. S. C. S.

BARLOW ITEMS.

Barlow June 3.—Mrs. Jacob A. Boyd and son Geo. and her mother-in law Mr. Geo. Boyd spent a few days last week as the guests of Mrs. Boyds daughter Mrs. Harry G. Topper of Waynesboro.

A. S. Mills is beautifying his residence by painting, also, E. H. Benner and David Merring are improving their properties near this place with the painters brush.

David Marring of Cumberland township lost a valuable cow last week by death.

Harry L. Topper and wife of Waynesboro is spending a few days with Mrs. Toppers mother, Mrs. Geo. Boyd of this place.

Mrs. Elliot White of Hutchinson, Kansas is visiting her sister Mrs. N. M. Horner of this place.

There will be communion at Mount-Joy church on Sunday morning June 9, at 10 o'clock preparatory services the Saturday previous at 2 o'clock by Rev. G. W. Minnick, pastor.

Children's Day exercises for Tressler Orphans' Home will be held at Mt. Joy church on Sunday morning, June 33, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Samuel Joseph McKinney of Cumberland township is visiting some of her children in Harrisburg this week.

Morris Sharetts of Hanover was with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob E. Sharrets, over Sunday.

Kerr Lott of Cumberland township killed a black snake last week 5 1-2 feet long.

Wm. G. Durboraw of Cumberland township killed his dog last week. He thought he was going mad. J.F.S.

BANK BUYS PROPERTY.

Littlestown. June 3.—The J. C. Rankin property, formerly owned by Mrs. M. E. Slaughenhaupt, was sold at public sale Saturday to the Littlestown Savings Institution for $830.

Dr. J. S. Kemp and wife recently attended the centennial celebration of the University of Maryland where the Doctor was graduated in 1848. He was the only member of the class present.

Levi Motter recently left on a trip to Oklahoma where he will spend several months visiting relatives.

Miss Lydia Hartman is a member of the graduating class of Wilson College, Chambersburg. W.A.B.

Memorial Services at Mountjoy.

Memorial services were conducted at Mountjoy church on Wednesday evening, May 29.

At 6 p. m. the graves of the departed soldiers who were buried in the cemetery at the church were strewn with flowers after which the audience went into the Sunday school room where services were conducted.

Rev. W. G. Minnick, pastor of the congregation, offered prayer and delivered an appropriate address. The following selections were then sung: "America," "The Red, White and Blue" and "Bles'd be the Tie That Binds."

A number of members of the S. of V. Camp of Gettysburg were present and assisted in the services. A noticeable feature was the fact that only a few years ago when these services were conducted at Mountjoy quite a number of survivors of the war were present to assist in paying a tribute to the memory of their departed comrades. While this year the number was but seven and every one must realize the fact that [illegible]

Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease,

[illegible]

N[illegible] As my wife, Mary, has left my bed and board without a just cause whatever, I hereby notify all persons that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract.

Emory Claugh.

BEST 36 inch Percales 12 1-2 cts.
j5-2t G. W. Weaver & Son.

SHORT TALKS BY L. T. COOPER.

RHEUMATISM

Old Mr. Rheumatism hangs on tight and bites and pinches when he takes hold.

AWRENCE TUSCANY.

It's quite a job to shake him off. It's hard to believe that all the pain and trouble he causes comes from such a little thing. Just a tiny bit of acid in the blood the kidneys haven't taken care of. But the kidneys aren't to blame. I used to think they were. Now I know better. It's that over worked and over crowded stomach giving the kidneys part of its work and the kidneys can't do it. I found this out with Cooper's New Discovery. It puts the stomach in shape, that's all it does, and yet I have seen thousands of people get rid of rheumatism by taking it. That is why I am positive that rheumatism is caused by stomach trouble. Here is a sample of letters I get every day on the subject.

"For a long time I have been a victim of sciatica and inflammatory rheumatism, and my suffering has been too great to describe. For weeks I lay helpless with every joint in my body so tender and sore that I could not bear to move. The slightest touch would cause me the greatest agony. Several doctors treated me but they failed entirely. I tried many remedies but nothing seemed to reach my case, so I continued to lay helpless. My kidneys and stomach were affected also. I could eat but little, digest less and gradually my strength left. I lost flesh rapidly."

"I began the use of the famous Cooper medicines of which I heard so much. To my surprise and delight I improved immediately, and after using several bottles I felt like another person. My strength and appetite returned. The pain and soreness left me and now I feel better than I have for months." Lawrence Tuscany, 1122 Aldrich Ave., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

We sell Mr. Cooper's celebrated preparations.

People's Drug Store

TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS. During your vacation you can earn $15.00 per week guaranteed salary, together with a commission, which to the bright and active man or woman will amount to much more than the salary. Address, DAVIS & FOURT, Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa. je5tf

Cold Sparkling Soda Water, Ice Cream, Sundaes, Ices, at

SANDERS'

46 Baltimore St., Gettysburg

The contributors to the

FOOD EXCHANGE

continue to bring in daily the daintiest of good things

See the Food Window Display

Many Pensions Re-rated.

A long list of pensions under the new act of Feb. 6, 1907, has been announced to Adams county soldiers:

At $20 a month—Geo. J. Beck, McKnightstown; Enos Brown, Hunterstown; Chas. Z. Tawney, Gettysburg; Henry Olinger, R. F. D. 1, Littlestown; Philip Cooley, Bendersville; Wm. H Coe, R. F. D. 1, Biglerville.

At $15 a month—Benjamin F. K. Jacobs, Bendersville; Wm. B. Hammond, Gettysburg; Ephraim Wilt, McSherrystown; Anthony Sanders, Fairfield.

At $12 a month—John C. Lower, Gettysburg; Wm. H. Shultz, R. F. D. 1, Tillie; Andrew Keffer, McSherrystown; Lemuel Myers, Hampton; Wm. A. Wagner, New Oxford; Henry H. Hossler, Cashtown; John N. Socks, Gettysburg; Isaiah H. Moore, Fairfield; Jacob H. Biesecker; Josephus Mills, Barlow; James A. Weikert, New Oxford; Conrad B. Walter, McKnightstown; Levi Mumper, Gettysburg; Levi Spangler, R. F. D. 12, Gettysburg; Henry Peters, Fairfield; Lewis Dull, Aspers; Peter Harbaugh, Fairfield.

Best Apron Ginghams, fast colors, 5 cts.
j6-2t G. W. Weaver & Son.

Building Concrete Dam.

The Gettysburg Water Company is building a concrete dam at what is known as Starner's Dam near Harney. It is the dam supplying water to Palmer's Mill. Merville E. Stallsmith of this place has the contract for the erection of the concrete and is on the ground superintending the work. Mr. Stallsmith was unable to get the necessary help in the vicinity of the dam and had to put on about 15 Hungarians.

Festival Postponed.

The festival which was to have been held by Fairplay Sunday school at the school house, last Saturday evening, but which was postponed because of the heavy rain, will be held on Thursday evening, June 6th. No effort is being spared to provide a good time, and plenty of everything good to eat will be on hand. Everybody come for a good time. Don't miss it.

Bargains For the Next Ten Days

Ladies' and Misses' Oxfords, $1.00 kind for	.50
Women's, Misses' and Children's Oxfords, $1.00 and $1.25 grade 50 pairs to choose from. Bargain	.50
Men's and Women's $1.50 to $2.00 Oxford Ties of all kinds, 75 pairs to choose from. Bargain	$1
Men's and Women's $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 high grade Oxford Ties of all kinds. Black and Russet, entire retail stock of 100 pairs to choose from. Bargain	1.50
Men's high grade Oxfords, Marshall make, guaranteed patent colt and gun metal, as good as any $4 shoes made. Bargain	$3
Men's Suits	**$3.98**
Men's and Youth's Wool Suits, up to $7 suits, odd and end lots, while they last. Come early	3.98
Boys' Suits 98c. There are blue, light colors and dark mixed suits for boys from 8 to 16 years old, odd and end lots worth up to $2. Bargain. Take your choice and get up early	.98
Men's Pants 69c. 100 pairs worth up to $1.25, each	.69
Men's Suspenders, 20c kind at	.11
400 pairs Men's 8c Socks, bargain	.04
Men's Fancy Socks, 50 doz. men's seamless and fast color fancy socks, worth 15c, bargain	.08
Men's Handkerchiefs, 25 doz. men's white and red handkerchiefs worth 8c, bargain	.03
25 doz. Four-in-hand Ties, cut 47 in. long, width 2 1-4 in., full French shape, a regular 50c scarf, 25 different designs in as many shades, including checks, shepherd plaids and newest stripes and checks, worth 50c.	.25
10c Canvas Gloves at	7c

Remember these bargains are for only 10 days

BEGINS MAY 30 ENDS JUNE 8

L. E. KIRSSIN

Clothing, Shoes, Gents' Furnishings

Balto. St. Gettysburg.

G. E. JACOBS
Specialist in
LENSES FOR THE EYES
Will be in
GETTYSBURG
At 12 Chambersburg St.,
June 12 to 15

REMOVED

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

During the period of the erection of the new Bank Building the business will be conducted in the

WILLS BUILDING

Cor. Centre Sq. and York St, Gettysburg

IT ISN'T THE PRICE

You pay for your clothes, it's what you get for your money that counts. If you are satisfied to pay out your dollars for doubtful satisfaction you'll not be very particular where you buy, but if you're as keen after honest values as we take you to be you will buy your clothing at the

N. Y. Clothing House

Our clothing surpasses all others in style, quality and workmanship. You'll understand how marked is the superiority of our clothes over all others when you wear them, for wear them you surely will, now, or at some future time.

Men's Suits from	$5 to $15
Youth's Suits from	$3.50 to $10
Children's Suits from	$1.25 to $5.00
Men's Pants from 75c. to	$4.50
Men's Shoes from	$1.25 to $3.50
Women's Shoes and Oxfords	$1.25 to $2.50
Men's Dress Shirts from	25c. to $1.00
Men's Working Shirts from	25c. up
Men's Hats from	50c. to 2.50
Men's Socks from	5c. to 25c
Men's Regular 50c. overalls Special at	39c

O. H. LESTZ

Cor. Square and Carlisle St, Gettysburg

NOTICE OF ADVANCE

OF $50 IN PRICE OF

International Lumber and Development Company Stock.

ON OR BEFORE June 30, 1907, the price of this stock will be advanced to $550 per share. Only a limited number of shares remain to be sold at par $500. At the present rate of sale, these may be disposed of at any time before June 30th, in which case the advance will go into effect immediately.

The Large Amount of Development Work Already Accomplished Fully Warrants This Increase.

The most successful progress has been made under the plantations expert management, who have had years of experience in tropical development work. The dividends paid since the organization of the company have been realized from the sale of lumber, the profits of the company's stores and the sale of cattle, hides, corn, etc. 8 per cent. annual dividends guaranteed. 22 per cent dividends annually estimated on full development of the property.

Stockholders' Inspector Telegraphs: "Property in Fine Condition."

Mr. Evert Van Slyke, of New York, the representative elected this year by the stockholders to make the regular annual inspection of the property, telegraphs from our estate in Mexico:

(COPY OF TELEGRAM)
Champoton, Mexico, May 14, 1907.

C. M. McMAHON, Sec'y,
International Lumber & Development Company.
701 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa

"A great and wonderful property with resources almost unlimited. All previous reports as to its greatness fully confirmed. Three million five hundred thousand henequen plants found in healthy condition. Four thousand acres will shortly be planted to corn. I have seen vast forests of giant mahogany and cedar with hundreds of wild rubber trees. Seven hundred and fifty acres are planted to bananas and six hundred to rubber, all doing well. The property is in fine condition and my report will be favorable. All well."

(Signed) EVERT VAN SLYKE.

WHAT THE COMPANY OWNS

1. 288,000 acres of fertile tropical land in Campeche, Mexico.
2. Large forests of mahogany, cedar, logwood and other valuable cabinet and dye woods covering 3-4 of this estate.
3. $100,000 worth of lumber and logs in Company's yards at Mobile and Chicago.
4. 60,000 fullgrown wild rubber trees, most of them never tapped
5. 250,000 chicle or zapote trees (these yield chicle—the basis of chewing gum.)
6. Over 2,000 head of cattle.
7. More than 3,500,000 henequen plants growing.
8. 200,000 banana plants growing.
9. 7,000 orange trees growing.
10. 2 steamships.
11. 5 settlements.
12. Over 200 buildings.
13. 5 company's stores.
14. Saw mill on plantation.
15. Saw mill in Mobile, Ala.
16. 30 miles railroad; rolling stock.
17. Extensive telephone line.

All of this property is clear of debt, and held by a Philadelphia trust company for the protection of stockholders. There are over 5000 stockholders with one to 310 shares each. There are but 20,000 shares of stock, hence each share represents fourteen and two-fifths acres of land, and is the first and only claim upon it, thus making a share equivalent to a first mortgage bond.

All shareholders have equal voting power, regardless of the number of shares held. Small payments-$5 per month per share. In case of death, all payments returned, if desired: not deducting dividends received.

THE TIME IS SHORT—SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

OFFICERS.
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Vice-Pres. COL. A. K. McCLURE, Ex-Editor Times, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sec'y and Treas., C. M. McMAHON, Philadelphia, Pa.
Counsel, A. L. WANAMAKER, Philadelphia, Pa.

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VICTOR DuPONT, JR., DuPont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del.
A. G. STEWART, Ex-Attorney-General of Porto Rico, Waukon, Ia.

The International Lumber & Development Company.,

701-715 Drexel Building, : : Philadelphia, Penn'a.

The Gettysburg National Bank

Organized as a State bank 1814 and chartered as a National Bank 1865, has had 93 years of prosperity. Its

CAPITAL STOCK IS $145.150
ITS SURPLUS $110,000.
DEPOSITS OVER $900,000.

Its officers aim to keep up its record of fair dealing, courtesy, safety and despatch in all of its business transactions.

It Pays 3 Per Cent. Interest

on special time certificates of deposit. It does a general banking business and looks carefully after the interests of depositors and clients. It solicits your patronage. Its officers are:

W. W. M'SHERRY, President
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H. C. PICKING, Discount Clerk
THOMAS G. NEFLY Vice President
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HORSE FOR SALE. A good [illegible] driving horse, perfectly safe [illegible] a good saddle horse. [illegible] Gilbert, Gettysburg Foundry.

TEN pieces Wool Suitings, [illegible] cts., to be closed at [illegible]
j5-2t G. W. Weaver & Son.

THE newest effects in Men's Madras Shirts, "Acorn" brand, $1.
It G. W. Weaver & Son.

Iron Doors For Sale.

I have for sale the old vault in the doors of Court House, complete with frame. Just the thing for a lock-up, or for smoke house for a butcher or any smoke house. Locks on doors are perfect.

Merville E. Stallsmith

FOR SALE—2 inch white pine tank holding 680 gallons. Inquire at residence or office.

Mrs. S. Ella Blocher.